All the News Each Week

The Chinook Advance

INDUSTRY AND PROSPERITY

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The Way to Save

It is the systematic regularity with which you make small deposits, rather than the occasional banking of a considerable amount, that steadily builds up a substantial financial backing.

Get the habit of definitely depositing. Three dollars saved every week, with interest at 3% compounded semi-annually, in five years will amount to $841.02.

894

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Chinook Branch - - - W. A. Cruickshank, Manager
Cereal Branch - - - - - - J. Jack, Manager

Have You Made Sure of Next Winter's Feed.

If not, get your Sunflowers planted at once. Crop must be planted now. Silos can be built during the summer and be ready to receive the crop this fall. Sunflowers for Silage have passed the experimental stage. Others have done the experimenting. Profit by experience.

Call on us for information you may require about Silos and Silo crops.

Imperial Lumber Yards, Ltd.
R. W. HAMON, manager
Chinook, Alberta

GROCERIES

We always have a
Full Stock of Fresh Groceries
And our prices are reasonable.

Fruits In Season — Confectionery

Chinook Produce Co.
H. Meade, Prop

What's a Guarantee?

Our idea of a guarantee is that the manufacturer who gives one—which hasn't any tags and loopholes—believes in his product.

So much so that he stands ready to make good any loss suffered by the purchaser through defective material or workmanship.

It's mainly because of the guarantee that goes with them that we are selling and recommending Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes."

Of course, we know they give the cheapest mileage too—that they are dependable tires for any make of car, anywhere. But it's the guarantee that we talk about most. It's the straight and clean-cut, without time or mileage limits. It shifts our responsibility on to the manufacturer and he lives up to every letter of it. Come in and let us tell you about the guarantee that goes with

AMES HOLDEN
"AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Size

Service Garage
CHINOOK, Alta. Phone 10

Lorne Proudfoot Is Chosen By Acadia U.F.A.

Seven Names Come Before the Convention

Out of seven aspirants, Lorne Proudfoot was chosen as the U. F. A. candidate for the Acadia Constituency in the coming provincial election on Wednesday at a convention held in Oyen. Mr. Proudfoot is a resident of this district of many years standing, and a man of good business ability. He has been a great worker in the U.F.A., and was president of the Acadia U.F.A. district.

CHINOOK SCHOOL EXAMS.

The following is a list of the promotions in the Chinook consolidated school for the year ending June 24, 1921.

Room 1.

From Grade 1B to 1A
Alice Hohlen.
Celestine Dressel.
Mary Hewitt.
John Houghton.
Alan Dunn.
Marjorie Lee.
Betty Milligan.
Gladys Wright.
Margaret McLean.
Jean McIntosh.

From Grade 1A to Grade II.
Elsie Smith.
Jessie Wilson.
Lois Stephenson.
Eileen Featherstone.
Jack Hewitt.
Beulah Venard.
Velma Bennett.
Norman O'Malley.
Harry Varcoe.
Robert Featherstone.

Passed from Grade V. to Grade VI.
Marvel Milligan.
Douglas Smith.
Ellard Grant.
John Wilson.
Verton Maris.
Nellie Short.
Jack Varcoe.
May Peterson.
Hermna Dressel.
Ethel Radford.
John Johnston.
Charlotte Flater.
Lily Howton.

Grade IV. to Grade V.
Jacob Engler.
Lester Dressel.

Grade III. to Grade IV.
Leslie Clipsham.
Lily Hohlen.
Mary Clipsham.
Annie Clipsham.
Thompson McIntosh.
Richie Millar.
Bert Pettigrew.
Alfred DeMan.
Mildred Milligan.
Jean Knight.
Alice Bennett.
Madeline Otto.
Bessie Noble.
Verna Dressel.

(Continued on page eight)

Mrs. E E. Noble and her three children left this morning for Oroville, Wash.

Personalities

Remember the Fair, Aug. 4-5. No entry fee.

Mr. C. W. Spicer left Monday for Elrose, Sask., en route for the States.

Mr. N. Court, of the Langford district, had a rib broken last week when he was thrown from a gang plow.

Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Boyer left Friday for Artland, Sask., where they will visit their daughter.

Rev. Mr. Kettles, M.A., who comes to Chinook church from the Peace River district, preached his inaugural sermon last Sunday. Owing to the inclemency of the weather not many people were present, but those who were at the service listened to a most impressive sermon.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Anderson, of Chilmark, on Tuesday, June 28, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rideout and family are visitors in Calgary this week.

Mr. H. G. McCrea, of The Hanna Herald, was in town last Thursday attending the doings of the Masonic Lodge.

Mr. A. H. Clipsham has accepted the position of manager of the National Elevator at this point.

Mrs. D. McPherson, of Winnipeg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. R. Dunn.

The U.F.W.A. will meet in the Chinook School on Saturday, July 9, at 8.30 p.m. This is an organization meeting and every member is requested to be present.

Mr. H. L. Manzer, who has been principal of the Chinook School for the last two months, left on Saturday for Nelson, B.C.

The Service Garage is selling plain casings 30 by 3 1-2 at 16.50 Non-Skids at 19.50 and Nobby Treads at 20 00. Other sizes of tires and tubes at proportionate prices.

Get ready now for Chinook Fair; prizes differ very little from last year's prize list.

Mrs. H. Meade is in Calgary this week attending the Fair.

Miss C. Fox, of Youngstown, is in town this week visiting her sister, Mrs. Hinds.

Mrs. R. L. Peters, of California is visiting her father, Mr. E. E. Noble.

Constable Torpey, of Youngstown was in Chinook to day.

M. J. HEWITT

Notary Public, Insurance of all kinds
And Loans
Agent for Imperial Oil

Collections Given the Best of Attention

See us about Insuring
Your Crop Against Hail

CHINOOK ALBERTA.

For Choice Cuts of
FRESH BEEF,
PORK or
MUTTON
call at the

CHINOOK MEAT MARKET

Special Prices
Beef for Stewing 6c. to 10c. lb.
Good Roasts of Beef
from 15 cts. to 20 cts. per lb.

Fresh Fish EVery Friday

O. HINDS, Prop'r

Men's Trousers

A shipment of Men's Worsted Pants have just arrived. We were fortunate in securing above at a discount, enabling us to retail them at below pre-war prices. Drop in and see them.

Ginghams

We have made a decided reduction in the prices of our Ginghams. It will pay you to get our prices.

Groceries

As usual we still have the lowest prices on everything in the Grocery line. We are getting new customers daily, which goes to prove that the quality and price of our different lines must be right. Are you spending more money than you have to, for Groceries? Get our prices whether you buy or not.

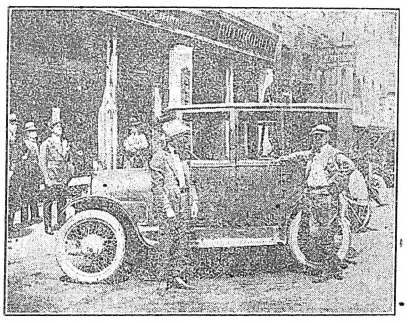
J. M. Montgomery
"The Store that Saves You Money"

A Justifiable Postponement

The Directors of the Western Canada Colonization Association are to be commended for their action in postponing the actual work of bringing in settlers until they secure from the prairie provinces a reasonably firm price list of unoccupied lands available for sale. The Association will not be warranted in expending the large sum of money subscribed by its backers until it secures reasonable co-operation from the three Governments. It would be nothing short of a disaster if lack of action by the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Legislatures should prevent the use of this great fund for the general advantage of the Canadian West.

We look to see the forthcoming conference of prairie province Premiers agree upon some workable basis of action that will facilitate the operations of the Western Canada Colonization Association, as of other immigration agencies. The sooner the twenty million acres of idle land near the railways, now held out of production by more than eighty thousand individual speculators, is brought under the plow, the sooner will good times return, the burden of taxation be lightened and the National Railways achieve a self-supporting basis.

Remarkable Trip In Overland Car



Overland tours of 75,000 miles are not common among Canadian automobile owners but one was completed this month that took in territory from coast to coast, north as far as Edmonton and south to Lower California.

Mr. J. T. Pears, who was in business in Toronto for many years, undertook the trip chiefly for his health's sake and was accompanied by Mr. Roy M. Jones. After preliminary tours through Muskoka, Montreal and the Adirondacks to the Atlantic, they commenced their long trip by way of Chicago and St. Louis and then North again to Winnipeg. Crossing the Rockies through the Crows Nest Pass, they visited Vancouver and proceeded to Los Angeles.

Sleeping in the car every night proved a wonderful tonic, and they thoroughly enjoyed the trip, which was not marred by a single accident. They were always able to obtain gasoline and neither mountains nor deserts proved an obstacle to their "90" Sedan. After several months in California, every district being visited, Mr. Pears and Mr. Jones returned by the New Mexico and Colorado route, averaging about 125 miles a day.

They brought back two monkeys, one an Australian Java, the other a Philippines Ringtail, which were photographed on top of the car when driven up to the Toronto branch of the Willys Overland Company. The monkeys, Mr. Pears states are becoming accustomed to their new home very quickly.

Wind On the Stomach Quickly Relieved

It is a good thing to know just what to do when gas belching starts. One sufferer relates the following experience: "A few months ago I ate some green vegetables and some fruits that was not quite ripe. It brought on indigestion, hiccoughs, nausea and cramps. I belched gas continually. A neighbor urged me to use "Nerviline," I took it in hot sweetened water, and got quick relief. I will never again be without this valuable remedy." Nerviline is a household necessity. Large 35c bottles sold everywhere.

A Waste.

"Closefist is the stingest man I ever knew. He smoked his cigars to the last half inch, chewed the stumps and brushed his teeth with the ashes. Even then he wasn't satisfied and stopped smoking.

"Why ""

"He couldn't think of any way to utilize the smoke."

Good-looking girls are born, but most good-looking women are self-made.

It sometimes happens that a shady character basks in the sunshine of popularity.

Words are all right when backed by brains.

Star gazing pays the astronomers, anyway.

Saskatchewan Rifle Association Meet

Attractive Prize List Offered at Meeting at Regina, July 18th to 20th.

The annual Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association meet will be held at Regina on July 18, 19 and 20. $2,000 are offered in prizes. Ammunition will be supplied free with plenty of opportunity for practice. The S.M.L.E. rifle will be used. Prize lists can be had from Major Styles, the secretary at Regina.

Suspense.

She.—Tell me, Jack, am I the first ——

He.—Wait——

She.—Don't stop me. Am I the first girl who ever asked you if she was the first girl you ever kissed?—Judge.

Wireless In North.

The Federal Government of Canada is installing four wireless receiving stations between Peace River Crossing and the Arctic Ocean.

When two women begin exchanging compliments it's the recording angel's cue to get busy.

There never was a war in which each side couldn't prove the other the aggressor.

Europe and North America use nearly four-fifths of all the coffee the world produces.

Profit by the experience of others

—which has taught thousands that Instant Postum is better for health than tea or coffee.

POSTUM has a flavor similar to coffee, but contains nothing that can disturb health and comfort.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Sold by grocers everywhere

CUTICURA PROMOTES THICK HAIR

Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation are most successful. These fragrant emollients save the hair, clear the skin and meet every want of the toilet and bath.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Farthest North Bank

Union Bank Will Open a Branch at Fort Smith, in Latitude Sixty Degrees North.

Carrying bank accommodation for the first time into the northern oil district, the Union Bank of Canada will open a branch at Fort Smith, in latitude sixty degrees north. It is not to be expected that the Fort Smith Branch of the Union Bank can become a profitable venture, particularly in its initial stages, but it is characteristic of Canadian banking that the banker should accompany the forerunner of civilization and development in any movement tending towards national progress.

THIN, WATERY BLOOD MEANS ILL HEALTH

Rich, Red Blood Brings Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale. She not only tires out easily but often suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite.

In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found to have a beneficial action on the blood. Miss Delima Lafreniere, St. Ambrose, Man., has proved this in her own case, and advises others to use these pills. She says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills I felt like a complete wreck of my former self. My blood was poor and thin. I suffered from faint and dizzy spells, and had backaches and headaches almost every day. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and by the time I had used three boxes I felt much better and I continued taking the pills until I felt as well as I ever did. For what they did in my case I cannot recommend these pills too highly."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Germany's Oldest Bell Broken

Was Cast In 1471 and Weighed Eight Thousand Pounds.

Berlin has just learned that the largest bell in the cathedral was broken while tolling for the funeral of Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and that having bidden adieu to this member of the Hohenzollern family it will never be heard again. The bell had one of the most beautiful tones of any bell in all Germany. It was cast in 1471 and weighed 8,000 pounds. It is six feet in diameter. It was placed by Frederick the Great in 1747 in the tower of a cathedral, which then stood in the Lustgarten, near the royal palace in Berlin. It was installed in the present cathedral when that structure was completed seventeen years ago.

Will Direct Traffic to Canada.

The drastic immigration restrictions which have recently come into effect in the United States will, it is thought, have a natural sequence in the diversion of the superfluous flow to Canada. Authorities are also of the opinion that the rigid enforcement of the act will result in the transferring of some of the vessels of the New York-trans-Atlantic fleet to the port of Montreal.

Manitoba Butter Production.

More than 8,000,000 pounds of butter were produced in Manitoba in 1920, according to L. A. Gibson, provincial dairy commissioner. Of this amount 3,000,000 pounds were exported.

Try Frozen Desserts

BY LORETTO C. LYNCH

An Acknowledged Expert in All Matters Pertaining to Household Management.

As the warmer days come, the frozen desserts should find place upon the family table. Why don't women make them more often than they do? Simply because they believe that to make a freezer full of frozen strawberries is much more trouble than to make a lemon pie. But is it?

The freezers on the market are simple of construction and easily save their cost in the first few weeks of their use. A freezer making as little as a pint, may be obtained in the shops. A pint gives two or three portions.

For general use, one-third as much salt as ice is used. The salt must be the coarse salt sold for this special purpose. The ice should be placed in a stout canvas bag and crushed with a mallet until quite fine. Large sharp pieces of ice have been known to pierce the tin containing the material to be frozen.

A freezer should never be filled more than three-fourths full, for any mixture expands in freezing.

Now for recipes. A free-hand cook really needs very few recipes. For instance, if you remember that a frozen dessert never tastes as sweet as it really is, you will know when you taste the mixture before it is frozen that it must taste unusually sweet to be "just right" when it is frozen. The simplest frozen dessert, perhaps, is lemon pie. To make this, prepare an unusually sweet lemonade. A little of the grated rind intensifies the flavor of the lemonade. Freeze and serve.

For orange pie, prepare a very sweet orangeade containing some orange rind, as well as part lemon juice. In fact, most every fruit ice contains part lemon juice. This prevents an otherwise insipid taste.

Frozen berries are prepared by adding one-half as much crushed and sweetened berries as you have sweet lemonade.

In freezing any ice it is not necessary to turn the handle continuously. A turn now and then is sufficient. When the handle begins to turn "hard," carefully remove the top of the can to prevent salty water from entering and spoiling the contents of the can, scrape off the dasher, if there is one, and replace the cover.

Plug up the hole in the cover with a cork or other device, add salt and ice to the pail and wrap a piece of carpet or heavy blanket over the freezer to prevent undue melting. Allow the freezer to remain undisturbed for an hour or longer before serving, if convenient.

Get Together Results

Benefit Derived From the Accredited Herd Plan for Control of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

A few years ago the United States breeders of pure-bred cattle, recognizing the necessity of more effective measures for the control of tuberculosis, arranged a conference with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, the result of which was the adoption of what is known as the Accredited Herd Plan, meaning that the herd had been thoroughly tested and found entirely free from any symptoms of tuberculosis. The plan proved so successful (over a thousand herds being accredited in a brief period) that a decision was arrived at to adopt the system in Canada. Regulations were promulgated which came into force in September, 1919, and have proved gratifyingly successful, a number of herds having been accredited while many others are under test. There is now an agreement between Canada and the United States that cattle from accredited herds may enter either way, without detention or test.

Air Harbor For Regina.

The establishment of a municipal air harbor at Regina is now all but an accomplished fact, and of two sites submitted by the city to the Canadian Air Force Association, the association selected one comprising about one hundred acres. All that remains to complete arangements is the receiving and erection of the Bessoneau hangar, which has been reserved for Regina by the Canadian Air Board.

A wise girl occasionally induces a young man she doesn't like to act as peacemaker for the one she does like.

If we love our enemies we certainly do hate to show it.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Manitoba Farmer Now So Strong He Can Put In Full Time at Work

"I was beginning to think I never would be myself again but Tanlac has put me back in as good health as I ever enjoyed in my life," said John Brown, well-known farmer of Saint Clair, Manitoba.

"I had a bad stomach and it had been troubling me for the past two and a half years. My appetite was fairly good; that is, I could eat but it looked like everything turned against me and brought on indigestion. Gas formed and would bloat me up something awful. I slept poorly, lost weight and got so weak I couldn't half do my work on the farm.

"Well, I'm mighty glad Tanlac came my way. I saw before I finished my first bottle that it was doing me good and now I feel as strong and healthy as I used to be years ago. My stomach never gives me any more trouble and I eat three good rousing meals a day like a hard working man ought to.

"I sleep fine, have picked up considerably in weight and can put in full time at work every day now. Tanlac gets all the credit for my good health today. To my way of thinking there is not a medicine that can compare with it."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Harbor Cut Out Of Solid Rock

Basin Has Area of Two and One-Half Acres.

There is a natural impression that all constructional engineering work of the ordinary kind in Great Britain was suspended during the war, but in point of fact it was found possible to keep quite a number of schemes going in spite of the concentration of effort upon definite war work. A case in point is supplied by an extensive harbor improvement which was begun in Great Britain a month or two before the war. The scheme included a new basin with an area of 2¼ acres and 1,500 feet of new quays. All through the war the work proceeded steadily, if slowly. Its most remarkable feature was that the basin was cut out of solid rock to give an average depth of 13 feet. The material excavated was ingeniously used to reclaim from the sea a considerable tract close to the harbor.

Silos In Alberta.

Much activity in building silos is reported by a Lethbridge firm, which has disposed of eighteen this year. It is estimated that between two hundred and four hundred silos will be erected in that district this summer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MONEY ORDERS

Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., INC. 118 West 31st-street, New York, U.S.A.

The Endurance of Your Automobile, Truck, or Tractor

Depends not only upon the time of Lubrication, but the kind of Lubrication.

WHITMORE'S AUTO GEAR PROTECTIVE COMPOSITION

Adds 500% to Gear Life. Thousands of tests have been conducted by Lubricating experts to demonstrate the relative efficiency of various lubricants. The results of these tests conducted over years, has fixed the choice of sixteen leading manufacturers. These manufacturers include:

The largest builder of fine cars in the world;
The largest builder of trucks in the world;
The largest builder of axles in the world;
The largest builder of worm gears in the world.

Many lubricants contain acid. They not only fail to counteract friction, but are themselves harmful and corrosive to gear and bearing surfaces.

Whitmore's Auto Gear Compositions Contain No Acids

They are proof against heat and cannot break down or squeeze out. In the Panama Canal Emergency Dams, six million pounds rest on an unbroken film of WHITMORE'S.

After an exhaustive test the U.S. Army contracted for its exclusive use. Manufactured by The Whitmore Manufacturing Co., Lubricating Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Canadian Automotive Sales Company

Canadian Selling Agents

Toronto — Winnipeg Address— 175 McDermot Ave. East. Telephone 4607a.

Winnipeg — Regina Address— 1410 Scarth St. North. Telephone 3927.

Regina — Montreal

SUMMER TOURIST FARES

— TO —

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA

AND PACIFIC COAST POINTS

THROUGH CANADIAN ROCKIES

CHOICE of ROUTES ON LAND AND SEA GOING AND RETURNING.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM POINTS (Western) ONTARIO, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and from all stations CALGARY and EDMONTON (inclusive) in ALBERTA, (Via LOOMA, C.N. via TOFIELD, G.T.P.)

NOW ON SALE

Liberal Stopovers

Final Return Limit October 31, 1921.

SEE JASPER PARK AND MOUNT ROBSON

FOR FULL INFORMATION AS TO FARES, SERVICE, RESERVATIONS, ETC., APPLY TO ANY AGENT

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Meighen Is Opposed To Renewal Of Present Treaty With Japan

London.—The question of the advisability of renewing the Japanese alliance resolved itself into a full-dress conference of Premiers. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, who had circulated his case in a confidential document and who intended to speak but briefly, addressed the conference for an hour. Premiers Smuts, of South Africa; Hughes, of Australia; and Massey, of New Zealand; following with speeches of equal length.

Premier Meighen, it is understood, urged against the renewal of the treaty, either in the present form or with modifications. He pointed out the Canadian objections to it which were largely in line with his arguments already indicated in these dispatches, but rested the greater part of his case upon the claim that the old policy of alliances is out of tune with the times; that alliances as a means of maintaining peace have proved futile in the past and that the time has now come when new methods ought to be tried for the prevention of war.

Dealing with armaments, Premier Meighen drew a somber picture of the possible effects of the race in armaments between the British Empire and the United States. The great task before the nations was restoration of the world's economic stability, shattered by war; the payment of debts and the removal from the shoulders of the peoples of the present terrible burden of expenditures and taxation. To bring this about it was essential that there be limitation of armaments, something which he believed could be achieved by a comprehensive conference of the Pacific powers. It was not, he declared, a question of deserting Japan; it was merely a question of maintaining the friendship for Japan but in such a way as not to impair our good relations with other nations.

Premier Hughes, who followed Mr. Meighen, strongly supported the alliance. He supported it on the grounds that it had worked well, that it afforded the best means of protection for Australia, and that it provided a restraining hand upon Japan which was the best guarantee of peace. 'Do not let us sacrifice the substance for the shadow," was the burden of his argument.

Men in Montreal Becoming Desperate

Unemployed Threaten Violence If Not Given Work.

Montreal.—Over 600 men applied for work on the site of the new $9,000,000 Mount Royal Hotel. Most of them applying were literally desperate, the contractor in some instances advancing part of wages to en employed. One an went so far as to threaten bodily harm to the contractor if he did not take him on.

Byng Lands August 11.

Halifax.—Lord Byng of Vimy, the new Governor-General of Canada, will land at Quebec on August 11 from the Empress of Britain according to advices received here by the Halifax Board of Trade, who had requested through Hon. F. B. McCurdy that Canada's new Governor-General make his Canadian landing at Halifax.

General Seminoff Disappears

Part of His Army Seen With Japanese Officers.

Vladivostock. — General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader, who for some time has been on board the steamer, Shodo Maru, from which he was permitted to land, has disappeared from the steamer.

Prior to the disappearance of Semenoff, his troops were observed in the direction of Grodekovo, about one hundred miles northwest of Vladivostok on the railway, from which place it is anticipated a separate government may be proclaimed. One regiment which was seen on the way to Grodekovo was accompanied by an automobile having in it both Russian and Japanese officers.

Semenoff was perhaps the most prominent of the anti-Bolshevik leaders in Eastern Siberia until his forces and other opponents of the Moscow Government were badly broken up in the Bolshevik sweep eastward more than a year ago, which resulted in the collapse of Admiral Kolchak's all-Russian Government at Omsk, and was followed by the establishment of governments more or less friendly to the Moscow regime, at Chita and Vladivostok. Semenoff disappeared from view for some time.

Is Earth Growing Warmer?

Director of Dominion Weather Bureau Thinks Warm Cycle Is Here.

Toronto.—Sir Frederick Stupart, director of the Dominion Meteorological bureau, states that the earth is getting consistently warmer, but he simply attributes it to a seasonal or cyclical condition which has manifested itself in a more than average movement of air from equatorial parts. This has been accompanied by a natural shortage of rain which has been especially marked in Southern Alberta.

So far as last month is concerned it has been remarkable not only for its warmth but also for its sunshine and for its comparatively small amount of rain.

How the Farmer Loses Out

Ontario Farmer Carries Stockers Over Winter on Slim Margin of Profit.

Sarnia, Ont.—The Department of Agriculture representative in Lambton County reports an incident typical of the cattle situation as it affects the farmer of this county.

One farmer in relating his experience, says that he purchased $4,005 worth of stockers last fall, fed them all winter on the crop that grew on 170 acres of land, and sold them about a month ago for $4,023. This shows how farmers have to take their losses.

Crushed To Death.

New Westminster.—T. C. Draper, 18, an employee of the Western Canada Cordage Company here, was crushed to death when he was caught in a belt of the machinery at the factory of the company.

Settlement Reached In British Coal Miners' Strike

Hoped That New Relations Will Now Be Inaugurated Between Capital and Labor.

London—The prolonged stoppage in the coal industry ends by a settlement reached when the government agreed to renew its offer of a subsidy of £10,000,000 to avert the hardships of the next three months, because of necessary wage reductions, thereby conceding the one condition required by the miners in the settlement reached between the miners and the mine-owners.

By the terms of the new arrangement, a wage basis will come into effect for the next eighteen months, whereby the miners receive 20 per cent. above the pre-war scale of wages, with an additional share of profits on an agreed percentage basis which will be regulated by the creation of a national board and district boards.

The settlement is only a slight modification of the terms the miners rejected by their last ballot, and covers the period up to September 30, 1922, but either side must give three months' notice of a desire to terminate the agreement.

Announcing the settlement in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George justified the granting of the subsidy on the ground that the coal exporting districts were so hardly hit by the collapse of the export trade that, if economic conditions had full play, there would be unsupportable reductions in wages.

The settlement, he said, was a great and promising experiment; no such principles had ever before been applied in such a vast scale in any industry. He was hopeful that it would inaugurate new relations between capital and labor, not only in coal but in other industries, and he believed that if it was sincerely carried out with goodwill it would repay the nation for all the damage suffered through the dispute.

Expect Cheap Coal In England Soon

London.—The immediate consequence of the miners' new agreement will be the opening of fresh coal seams which are known to exist in many coal fields. Under the settlement these will now be exploited for the benefit of both parties and it is confidently anticipated that whole-hearted co-operation between owners and men will result in such working economies that cheap coal will soon be available for the rehabilitation of industry generally.

Danger of Massacre In Asia Minor

Greeks Have Evacuated Ismid and Burned Town.

London.—The position on the Ismid Peninsula in Asia Minor, where the Greeks and Turkish Nationalist forces are opposed to each other, is obscure, Cecil B. Harmsworth, under secretary for foreign affairs, stated in the House of Commons. Information received, however, he added, was that the town of Ismid had been evacuated by the Greeks and was burning with the result that there was great panic in the district.

Mr. Harmsworth said there is danger of a considerable massacre and the Allied representatives were taking steps to prevent such an occurrence.

Another Payment From Germany

Forty-Four Million Gold Marks Paid Reparations Commission.

Paris.—Germany has paid 44,000,000 gold marks to the reparations commission. The payment was in European currency, because of the commission's recent temporary decision not to require dollar payments because of the adverse effect on exchange. This payment makes a total of about one-quarter of a billion marks Germany has turned over to the reparations commission.

Drought in Paris

Protracted Dry Spell Threatens City With Water Shortage.

Paris.—Owing to the protracted drought, Paris is menaced with a shortage of water as the rivers Seine and Marne are extremely low and are just barely supplying the 400,000 cubic meters of water necessary for Paris' daily consumption.

The municipal council discussed the matter and decided to ask bids for plans to supply Paris with water from the Loire as soon as possible.

Crops Burning Up In South Dakota.

Fargo, N.D.—Weather conditions during the past few days around Buffalo, N.D., have been very bad. Dry, hot winds are drying crops fast. There are many traces of black rust, south of the town, crops are in a serious condition and several hundred acres will be plowed up.

U.F.A. Nominate Woman Candidate.

Calgary.—Mrs. Louis McKinney, former non-partizan member for Claresholm riding, was given the nomination of the U.F.A. at a convention held in the riding. She will likely be opposed by a Liberal candidate.

Turkish Nationalist Advance.

Constantinople.—The Greeks have evacuated Ismid in Asia Minor and the Turkish Nationalists, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, now have a clear road to Constantinople. The Nationalists are not expected to respect the neutral zone prescribed by the allied commission.

Oil Prices Drop.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Crude oil prices were further reduced here when the principal purchasing agencies announced a cut of 25 cents a barrel in Pennsylvania crude, making the new price $2.25.

Agree On Peace Pact.

Washington.—A compromise draft of the Knox-Porter resolution to end the state of war between the United States and Germany and Austria, was agreed upon by Republican conferees of the Senate and House.

Dry In Maritime Provinces.

St. John, N.B.—Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the vegetable crop will be light and prices high this year on account of the drought.

For Development of Canada

Col. W. Grant Morden, Deputy Chairman of the London Advisory Committee of Canada Steamship Lines, who, in a recent address, urged Canadian business men to be more active in pushing Canada's trade interests.

Mennonites May Not Move

Little Prospect of Exodus From Manitoba This Year.

Winnipeg.—A local government official declared here upon his return from the Manitoba Mennonite settlement that there is little prospect of a movement of Mennonites to Mexico or any other country from the province. He stated that less than 100,000 acres of the 1,000,000 held by Mennonites in Southeastern Manitoba is listed for sale, and up to the present time none of this has been sold nor prospective buyers secured.

Victory for Farmer Candidate

Medicine Hat Bye-Election Gives Gardiner Sweeping Majority Over Government Candidate.

Medicine Hat.—The United Farmers of Alberta forces scored a sweeping political victory in the Federal bye-election here, Robert Gardiner defeating Col. Nelson Spencer, the Government candidate, by a huge majority, which will probably reach the 8,000 mark when all the outlying polls are heard from. Spencer received majorities in only three or four polls of the 148.

It had been generally conceded that the farmers would poll a large vote in the country districts, but it was thought that the city of Medicine Hat would return a large majority for Spencer and that he would do more than break even in the smaller towns.

Germany to Return Railway Materials

Washington.—Germany has fulfilled her obligation to replace railway material taken by her armed forces from foreign countries during the war, according to advices received here in official circles. The Inter-Allied Railway Commission demanded that Germany deliver five thousand railway cars to France and Belgio, of which the former country is to receive 1,500 and the latter 3,500.

Breaks Neck But Still Lives.

Chatham, Ont.—Some days ago John Jones fell off a motor truck and injured his neck. An X-ray examination revealed one of the vertebrae of the neck broken, but the nerve was untouched. Jones was immediately strapped to a piece of plank, and the attending physicians are now confident he will make a complete recovery.

Slump In Sugar.

Kingston, Jamaica.—An unemployment crisis is threatened here as a result of the slump in the price of sugar. Some estates have suspended operations and others will close unless the government makes a loan to the planters.

Give your local merchants a chance. Buy at home.

Volcano Terrorizes People of Sicily

Messina, Italy.—The volcano Stromboli, on Stromboli Island, off the north coast of Sicily, has burst into wild activity and terror fills the island. The molten rock and sulphurous gases pouring from the crater, it is felt, may spell impending doom to the panic-stricken inhabitants.

The people of the island, frenzied by the uncanny behavior of the volcano during the past three days, are congregating on the shores preparing for an attempt at flight, but waiting in the hope that the volcano will subside.

My First Dog Driving

By O-GE-MAS-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyrighted)

I received orders in January of the year 1874 to start west with the Winter Packet of the Hudson's Bay Company and had purchased a nice team of young dogs with light cariole from a clerk who came in from Swan River. The packet man was a famous traveller and known far and wide as one of the best long distance runners in the northwest. Poor Johnny Beads, like so many natives, he did not stand civilization and went to his long home a year or so ago.

I had been a year in the Fort Garry sale shop and hated the confinement, and had made application on several occasions to be sent inland (as all the area outside the Red River settlement was called in those days), but the matter dragged, and at last, on threatening to resign, I had my way. So the long-looked for time had come at last, and I was really off for the unknown interior next day. I slept mighty little that night, having waking dreams of great prairie stretches covered with buffalo, high mountains and huge forests, with lakes as big as inland seas, and above all, thousands of really wild Indians. It seemed too good to be true. The morning came at last and what with delays in the office, closing up important despatches, it was after an early lunch before we left. I paid hurried good-bye's to all my friends, and received a hearty hand clasp from Chief Factor John H. McTavish. He was at that time the uncrowned king of Fort Garry and was one of the best chiefs I ever had. His last words to me were: "If you don't like it in the north there is always a place for you here."

Johnny called "Marche!" and away we went. His dogs were a fearsome sight and very savage. They were called Brandy, Grog, Rum and Whiskey. They were all from the plains, were used to travois, and were as big as large timber wolves, with split ears, and were grey and white in color. Both my young dogs and myself treated them with the utmost respect—at a distance—and they evidently had a contempt for us as green horns. He was loaded entirely with mail matter and, of course, dog food and provisions on top of this. His only bedding was a single heavy boxes were carefully made of the thinnest and lightest of wood and he H. B. Co. white blanket. The packet was to take them to Fort Carlton on the North Branch of the Saskatchewan. This was a distance of between five and six hundred miles, with many a long stretch of plain and but little wood here and there. Other packet carriers met him at Carlton, and on went the great Northern Packet, only reaching some of the furthest posts on last ice. The greatest care was always taken of the precious mail matter.

My young train followed close behind his sleigh, and I noted Johnny studying my dog's gait from time to time. The first stop made was at Poplar Point (an H. B. Post), and Mr. Chisholm was hospitable as usual; in fact, too much so, as it was getting dusky before we pulled out for Portage. Just as we were hitching up, Johnny, who by the way stuttered badly, said "B-b-boy, your Herod (my foregoer) hauls too hard in front, so I will put him in the middle of my team and give you Bub-bub-Brandy ahead"; well, I was green and knew no better, so he very quickly made the exchange, threw himself on his sled and was off like a flash. When I called, "Marche!" the dog sat down on the road and eyed me with a wicked look. I took a step towards him and shook my whip. His reply was to advance in my direction growling savagely, so I retreated. Well, I was in a quandary. Pride forbade me going in and asking for Chisholm's assistance. Suddenly I noted the fence, and taking a good-sized rail off it, crept up to the rear of the train, balanced the rail on end carefully, then sighting between old Brandy's ear, let it fall. My aim was true, and it bowled him over. With dreadful howls he sprang to his feet and started after my companion at a gallop, I just managing to throw myself in the cariole. Catching up with Johnny at last, I noted he was shaking with merriment, and on stopping for a smoke, he said: "Bub-beb-boy, what did you do to Bub-bub-Brandy?" We had a great laugh over it, but in future I kept my own dogs.

We Meet at Bourgeois.

We reached Portage about nine that night, and Mr. Jas. Hargrave made us very welcome as is usual amongst Hudson's Bay men. Next day we camped at White Mud River, where was one Jimmy Whiteway, postmaster, and here we met my new chief, Factor Archie McDonald, king of the Swan River district. He was by no means prejudiced in favor of Canadians as by far the majority of the officers and men of the H. B. Co. at that time were Scotch, and very clannish at that. Johnny Beads started early next morning for his long trip across the plains and I accompanied Mr. McDonald and party on his inspecting trip. Up to this time I had an easy time with my light cariole, but conditions were changed and my dogs were loaded to capacity, so it was me for the road. Jeune-Homme, a young French half-breed, who was guide, fortunately took a fancy to the young tender foot, and at once christened me Ogemases, meaning little clerk. He had overheard the bourgeois say, "Well, we will see what kind of stuff this little Canuck is made of and he can head the party tomorrow."

It was a good thing for me the day was a short one, only some thirty miles, as I was running the whole distance. If you want to know what it was like, just watch a dog trotting beside a rig and you follow him and keep that up for thirty miles. Luckily for me the track was hard and snow-shoes not needed. Oh, boy, but I was tired that night and my legs cramped with the unusual exertion, and it seemed that just about the time I fell asleep the call was made to get up again. This was my first introduction to an abominable habit customary with the big men of the company at that period. The guide called all hands between three and four in the morning, dogs were hitched and away we went, the bourgeois at once going to sleep in his cariole, while us poor beggars trotted along. There was no sign of daylight, it was very cold, and our stomachs were fairly grinding for something to eat. In my own case I was stiff and sore from the unusual exertions of the day previous. I also had a sharp pain in one heel. Would daylight never come Talk about an appetite, mine was like a raging wolf. Well, after a long three hours, the guide called a halt, a huge fire was made and we runners breakfasted mightily on bannock and raw pemican, with oceans of black tea. I told Jeune-Homme on the quiet that my heel was stabbing me, and he at once pulled off my moccasins and socks. There was a crack in the hard skin of the heel over an inch long, and this would naturally open every step I took. "Oh, boy," he exclaimed, "I will soon fix that." Taking off his fur cap, in the crown of which was a square needle (really a three-cornered glover's) threaded with deer sinew, and holding my foot tightly, he put in three or four stitches. He then covered it with spruce gum, placed some cotton on this, and it bothered me no more. I remembered this recipe and used it afterwards on many occasions.

(To be continued)

Develop Frozen Fish Trade

Urges Campaign to Sell Canadian Fish in Great Britain.

Ottawa.—An obstacle to the development of the trade in Canadian frozen fish on the British market is that during the open season for salmon in Great Britain, Canadian frozen salmon is sold as English and Scottish, but in the closed season, from September to February, the demand languishes, as salmon is supposed to be a summer fish.

This information is contained in a communication from J. Forsythe Smith, Canadian trade commissioner at Liverpool, to the weekly bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Smith advises an advertising campaign to sell Canadian frozen fish in the British Isles. He states that fish weighing from 7 to 14 pounds find the best sale.

Departed Glory of War Lord

Ex-Kaiser's Castle Is Now Used As a British Club.

London.—Schluss Brühl, one of the ex-Kaiser's castles in the town of that name near Cologne, has been converted into a club for the use of the British army of occupation, one wing for officers in which the original furniture has been retained and another for men.

The fine suits of rooms upstairs is used for dances, but in the daytime one has to don felt overshoes before looking through them. They contain some beautifully inlaid wooden cabinets and dull conventional portraits.

It pays to patronize home industry. Buy from the merchants in your own town.

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER!

Chinook Agricultural Fair

Thurs., & Friday, August 4-5

$3,000 In Prizes

A full programme of Horse Races, Foot Races and other amusements

For full particulars and Prize List apply to the Secretary.

J. N. KEY, President

J. W. YAKE, Secretary

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TO

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Chinook, Alberta

Editorial Page of The Chinook Advance

Chinook Advance

Published at Chinook, Alberta every Thursday

Robert Smith, Editor and Publisher.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921

Boy and Girls' Pig Clubs

During recent years, and particularly during the war period Canada's export bacon trade developed very rapidly. This is proven by the fact that last year exports of bacon from the Dominion amounted in value to $34,000,000 and that our killings of hogs in eight years doubled in number while those in Denmark and Ireland decreased considerably. With the return to normal conditions, vigorous efforts will have to be made in order to maintain this position. The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture has entered upon a special campaign to stimulate the production of hogs of the bacon type. In co-operation with the provincial departments, an arrangement has been made to offer attractive prizes to members of boys' and girls' pig clubs who exhibit at local fairs, both for quality of product and ability in judging. Where such clubs do not exist, attempts at organization will be made. The idea is not only to stimulate and sustain production, but to circulate knowledge of actual market requirements and thus to create a standard type of bacon hog for the entire Domion. Rules and regulations governing the competition may be obtained from the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

Chinook Fair August 4-5

Bills and Prize List will soon be out announcing the Big Fair at Chinook on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 4 5. Over three thousand dollars in prizes as well as other special prizes will be given. Don't fail to be in attendance on this the one day in the year when you are assured of a good time, as the management intend to make this the best fair in the province. A special exhibition from the Experimental farm at Lacombe will be on the grounds on that day.

As usual, the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, is providing the judges for the live stock, and the classes coming under this heading should be well represented. In fact there appears to be an unusual interest taken in the horses and cattle classes. It is hoped that the farmers of this district will not hesitate to make entries, as it depends greatly among these classes whether the exhibition is a success or failure. Get your exhibits ready for Chinook's Big Fair, Thursday and Friday Aug. 4-5.

Now's the time to paint that car. We have Effecto Auto paint Top Dressing and Body Polish See us for prices.—The Service Garage, Chinook.

Mrs. A. Hoar, of Loverna, who has been visiting her brother Mr R. R. Dunn, returned this week.

Call at the Advance Office for Fair Prize List.

A modern St. George and the Dragon.

Copious Rainfall In Chinook District

Everybody in the Chinook district is feeling jubilant, as a result of the heavy rains which commenced to fall here last Friday and not till Sunday evening did the weather clear up. Previous to the rainfall the crops were needing moisture and it was only a matter of a few days with some and the situation was becoming very trying for the farmer. However the anxiety has been removed for the time and prospects for at least a fair crop are good.

Since last Friday, when the rain first commenced, it is estimated that the moisture is down over three inches on grass land and from five to six inches on ploughed land.

Last week we had the pleasure of taking a trip out to Mr. I. W. Deman's farm south of town Mr. Deman is farming two sections of land and has all under cultivation except a half section which is used for pasture. Apart from a nice farm home there is one of the finest barns in the country, which is fitted up with all the latest conveniences. To erect a barn to-day like the one on Mr. Deman's farm would cost in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars. The farm is equiped with the latest machinery including two Rumley engines.

Death of Mr. David Clunis

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. David Clunis, of Ridelvale, which occurred at his home on Sunday evening at the age of 62 years.

Mr. Clunis, who was apparently in good health previous to his death, was out in the yard when he was taken ill suddenly with heart trouble, passing away soon after he was taken into the house.

He leaves a widow and four step-sons to mourn his loss. The funeral was held in Cereal cemetery Tuesday, the Rev. J. P. Sutill officiating.

Gopher Bounty Extended to Aug. 1

The Council of the M.D. of Colholme, No. 243, will extend to Aug. 1st, the bounty of three cents for each gopher killed within its boundaries by residents of the municipality. Tails to be delivered to the Councillor of the Division before that date.

Lorne Proudfoot, Sec.-Treas.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

POUND NOTICE

Notice is heaeby given under Section 208 of the Rural Municipalities' Act that one bay mare white strip on forehead branded VD on left thigh was in the pound kept by the undersigned on 1-4 Sec. 22 Tp. 27 Rg 8 west of the 14th meridian on the third day of June 1921

Dated at Chinook this fourth day of June, 1921.

Horace Dunster
Poundkeeper, Colholme

POUND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given under Sec. 210 of the Rural Municipality Act, that one black mare, appears to be about three years old; both hind legs white up to hocks; little white on right front foot; white strip on face; weight about 1,100 lbs. No visible brand; was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the south-east quarter of section 28, township 28, range 8, west of 4th meridian, on the 1st day of June, 1921.

Dated at Chinook, this 15 day of June, 1921.

R. J. MARR, Poundkeeper.

POUND NOTICE

To Whom the same may Concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of power granted under Sec. 208 of "The Rural Municipalities' Act" and of By-law No. 5 of the Rural Municipality of Colholme No. 243, that I only 3 yr old Iron Grey Filly, lame in front, and I only Black stud Colt, yearly, white star on forehead. No brand visible, was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the S.W.¼ Sec. 4 Tp. 26 Rge 7, on 2nd June 1921.

Dated June 3rd, 1921.

Alex Rearden, Poundkeeper, Rearville.

POUND NOTICE

Impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the S.W. 1-4 Sec. to-29-7 w 4 on the 11th June 1921.

Bay gelding, branded K5 on right shoulder, white star on forehead, 6in white stripe on nose, 3 inch of white on left hind foot, age 5 or 6 years weight about 1400 lbs.

Bay gelding, branded 5A on right shoulder, white stripe whole length of face, 4 white feet, weight about 1250 lbs.

Bay mare, branded 5A on right shoulder, long star on forehead, both hind feet white, weight about 1250 lbs. Both young horses.

Dated at Chinook this 22 day of June, 1921

Fred Otto, Poundkeeper, One mile north of Chinook.

WANTED—A girl to do light house work—one who can sleep at home. Apply to Mrs. J. R. Miller.

Back East

FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS

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Chinook, Alta.

In Chinook every Friday at the Acadia Hotel.

IMPOUNDED

Impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on S.W. ¼ Sec. 16-29-8, w. 4, on 3rd day of June 1921. One Pony, age about 11 yrs, small white stripe on nose. No brand. Some slight wire cut marks.

Dated Chinook this 23 day of June 1921.

G. M. Thomas, Poundkeeper.

FOR SALE—Registered Clydesdale Stallion, aged 7 yrs. Or will trade for young stock. Apply to Robt. Vanhook, Chinook.

British Admiralty Pursues A Courageous Policy Of Most Rigid Economy

Great Britain is building four new battleships and orders for these have already been placed. It will be recollected that these new ships were included in the naval estimates, announced some little time ago, and are to replace those of an obsolescent type. Three years will be necessary to make the ships ready for sea and the approximate cost of each ship will run to $9,000,000. In this announcement there is nothing to cause undue excitement, it being merely the sequence of a well-considered Admiralty scheme, which does not in any way involve a race in armaments. A diagramatic statement is available of the number of battleships under the jurisdiction of the three leading naval powers, representing their position in the present year and what it will be in the year 1924, assuming that the four new British battleships are completed by that time. It reads:

	1921	1924
United States	17	33
Great Britain	32	36
Japan	11	17

It should not be forgotten that naval power consists as much in men as of ships, and in this connection it may be recalled that when Mr. Walter Long was First Sea Lord last year, he stated that the establishment of the British fleet should be 127,500, including officers and men. So far as ships are concerned, the British Admiralty has pursued a courageous policy of rigid economy since the close of the late war. Of the vessels which were under construction at the time of the armistice many hundreds were scrapped, and following that action, the Admiralty sent to the shipbreakers' yards almost a couple of hundred completed vessels, embracing many classes of battleships, all considered more or less obsolete.

In the past Great Britain maintained a two-power standard and afterwards built to maintain a 60 per cent. superiority over Germany, whereas now a one-power fleet is all that is aimed at. The British Admiralty, by its moderation, has set an example consistent with the new ideals embodied in the League of Nations.

The Change in Manners

Boston Professor Deplores the Modern Trend in Slip Shod Manners.

Boston's most distinguished octogenarian, President Emeritus Chas. W. Eliot, of Harvard, is discussing the manners of men and women. He says that he has watched young women and "ladies" for three generations, and their habits have changed tremendously since he was a young man! He says that young men and women do things now that would have been "simply out of the question" when he was young man. He says the girls expect young men to be rude. He says that young men and women are coarse even in their greetings and farewells nowadays. He admits that "an old-fashioned person like me" may misjudge youngsters of today, and he tries to hope that the change of manners is for the better.

Dr. Eliot's remarks were made in an address to the Society of Harvard Dames in Cambridge, the other day, and were printed in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

Take Census of Blind.

As part of their peace-time programme a census of all blind persons in Saskatchewan is being carried on by the Provincial Red Cross Society. The work is being done for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and was undertaken by the Saskatchewan advisory committee for this organization, the Red Cross lending its facilities to secure the information.

New H. B. Store For Victoria.

The new Hudson Bay Company building at Victoria, B.C., represents an investment of $2,000,000, and the fixtures, which are mahogany, another $500,000. There will be forty departments employing between 250 and 300 people. Goods valued at $1,000,000 have been purchased in England, and will be in the store when opened for business in August.

Country Clergyman (to local man of all work): I want you to put up some wallpaper I have bought. When can you do it?

Well, sir, you see, I'm rather busy just now. Hung Mrs. Smith yesterday; hanging your churchwarden today; but if it's convenient I'll pop round and hang your reverence on Wednesday.—London Ideas.

Dollar's Purchasing Power

Is Slowly but Surely Coming Back to Normal, Say Financiers.

Purchasing power of the dollar, based on current prices, was 100 cents when the world war began. In July 1915, a year later, it was worth 99 cents; in 1916 its purchasing power was but 91 cents, and it shrank faster and faster. July, 1917, found it at 73 cents; July, 1918, at 66 cents; July, 1919, at but 55 cents. In January, 1920, it was worth 50 cents; in April, 48 cents; in July, 47 cents—and then came Business collapse. By December the purchasing power of a dollar had crept back to 54 cents, and now, if you happen to have a dollar, you will find it has increased in buying vitality since the first month of this year about 80 per cent. So the financiers figure, and they have studied the matter. Just the same, purchasers of commodities in certain towns will not accept the figures at their face value.

Saskatchewan Scholarships

Three Scholarships for 1921 Approved by the Committee of Selection.

Three Saskatchewan students will this year have an opportunity to continue their studies in Paris, France, three scholarships for 1921 having been approved by the committee of selection appointed to select candidates under the act passed by the Saskatchewan Assembly last year. The scholarships, which are worth $1,200 per year each, are open to men and women engaged in study, teaching, or other educational or professional work in the province.

British Columbia Forests

Total Value of Forest Products for 1920 Was $92,628,807.

Federal and Provincial Government reports show that British Columbia contains approximately half of the saw-timber of Canada. The total value of the forest products of the province for the year 1920 was $92,628,807, as against $70,285,094 for the previous year. The value of the lumber cut advanced by nearly sixteen millions, while the increase in the value of pulp and paper amounted to over nine millions.

Community Health

Subject Should Interest All, Says Calgary Doctor.

"Every citizen awake to his best interest should take a keen interest in the health and status of the community," said Dr. Mahood, city health officer, during an address on community sanitation at Calgary. "The health of the community is the combined health of those living in it," he declared, and urged everyone to exercise the best judgment during the summer months, when certain diseases are liable to become prevalent.

Trees To New Zealand

British Columbia Trees Sent to Antipodes for Reforestation Purposes.

Vast tracts of waste lands throughout New Zealand are undergoing the process of reforestration with British Columbia trees, declared Mr. F. J. Nathan, managing director of the manufacturing firm of Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, Palmerston North, New Zealand, who arrived in Vancouver recently. Canadian experts had been brought over by the government, he said, and a systematic scheme for developing big forest reserves was being carried out.

Fruit Growing at Grand Forks.

The fruit-raising sections of the Grand Forks district in B.C. are receiving the benefits of a considerable immigration this summer. During the past week, two carloads of settlers' effects arrived from the United States, and substantial holdings of fruit land were purchased by two Englishmen and an arrival from Mesopotamia.

Indispensable.

A correspondent says that Lloyd George is growing irritable and that it is hard for his colleagues to get on with him. They would find it much harder to get on without him.—Hamilton Herald.

The birds English fanciers keep in an aviary of fair size are the thrush, blackbird, starling, goldfinch, bullfinch, linnet and siskin—the robin being too quarrelsome.

Good Farm Management

Good Manager is Out to Make the Most Possible From This Year of Farm Operation.

Good management is the first essential to success in farming just as it is in any other business. The good manager is always on the alert for ways to improve his farm.

He is always planning for and securing things that will save his time and his labor, cut his production costs and enable him to make more money out of his farming business.

This year is a special test for farm management. Some farmers, because of disappointent in regard to last year's crops are inclined to be less active than usual. They are timorous and perplexed. Their plans for the year are indefinite. They are too likely just to "drift along," missing opportunities to advance themselves along the road of accomplishment.

The good manager, on the other hand, is out to make the most possible from this year of farm operation. Though the prospect for profits may not be so promising as it was in the spring of recent years, he sees opportunities as good as, or better than, they were in the years before the war. And he is studying out the ways to take full advantage of those opportunities.

The good farm manager knows the value of farm implements—knows that in a year like this when crop production costs must be kept low, good implements are more important than ever.

If he needs a new implement—if careful consideration shows him that the use of the implement will aid in making his farming more efficient, make his time and labor worth more, and make him dollars ahead at the end of the year—he doesn't hesitate in buying it.—Agricultural Alberta.

Large Auto Factory For Montreal.

It is reported that a large automobile corporation, capitalized at ten million dollars, will shortly be launched in Montreal. Negotiations are now practically completed by the various parties interested, and an announcement in this connection will be made shortly. The concern, it is understood, will engage in the manufacture and distribution of automobiles, with a large factory in the vicinity of Montreal.

Every time some men do a good act they manage to get caught at it.

Beaver Farm in Alberta

One of the Largest Beaver Farms in the West on Ribstone Creek, Near Edgerton.

F. F. Parkinson, who has a farm two miles east of Edgerton on the Ribstone Creek, has probably one of the largest beaver farms in Western Canada, says the Edmonton Bulletin. Although beavers have become almost extinct in most parts of the west, under government protection during the past five or six years they have multiplied in the Ribstone Creek very rapidly and at the present time in parts of the stream where conditions are suitable they thrive in large numbers. The Ribstone Creek runs through a part of Mr. Parkinson's farm for a distance of nearly a mile. The creek, which is only from twenty to thirty feet wide is bordered for the most part with poplar and willow which furnish a supply of food, and wood for building their dams, as well as a protection. In this section of the stream it is estimated that there are several dozen beavers. Occasionally a beaver is seen at work, but it is impossible to determine the number, except by the evidence of trees being cut down and stord for food and the dams built.

The beavers are kept from moving up or down stream by a fence made of wire, built below and above the section of the stream which they inhabit. Mr. Parkinson intends to build a fence along both sides of the stream as well.

Beavers have been under government protection for a number af years, but special arrangements has been made in the case of beaver farms whereby the furs are sold through the provincial game guardian by tender, twenty-five per cent. of the sale price being retained by the government. From the standpoint of profit beaver farming ranks favorably with any other line of fur farming. They more than double in number every year and on an average the furs sell for $50 each. This year, owing to the low prices of all furs the price is somewhat lower.

Young Lady (on first visit to a Western ranch):

"For what purpose do you use that coil of line on your saddle?"

Cowboy: "'That line,' as you call it, lady, we use for catching cattle and horses."

Young Lady: "Oh, indeed! Now, may I ask, what do you use for bait?"

World's Wheat Supply Expected To Be Short According To Experts

The Glacial Period

Life of Glacial Age is a Puzzle to the Scientists.

When did the Glacial Period end? Was it an American scientist pertinently asks, when the ice began to disappear, or had half disappeared, or had entirely disappeared? asks Answers.

If the last mentioned, then we are still in the Ice Age, for Europe has its glaciers, and so has Labrador, the Rockies, Alaska and islands in the Arctic regions, and, as every school boy is aware, Greenland is nearly covered with an ice-cap.

Can the question be settled by a reference to climate? If so, then the Glacial Period ended for, say, the Ontario region at the beginning of Lake Iroquois, for its trees belonged to a cold, temperate climate.

Probably the point is best settled by making the Glacial Period a progressive event, regarding it as ending in one region perhaps thousands of years before it ends in another.

Without doubt, this far-off epoch of thick-ribbed ice constitutes one of the great mysteries of the world's history. It is absolutely hedged on with uncertainty.

Though it is generally believed that there was more than one Ice Age, no one can say with any degree of certainty whether there were three, four, or six, or a dozen, for the matter of that.

And the deepest of all mysteries connected with one or any of these icy periods is what was the cause of them. Both geologists and astronomers have, so far, failed to solve that problem. It is not yet even agreed as to what extent the ice-cap covered the globe.

Bound to Get Him.

The Motorist.—Say, friend, my engine's stalled. Think you can help me find out what's the matter with it?

Constable Talltimber.—I can, but I won't just now. I can't pinch you for speedin', but in ten minutes I'll fix up your engine and then pinch you for parkin' here too long.—Houston Post.

Favorable crop reports for most of the world, published by the International Institute of Agriculture, are being interpreted as pointing to an easy situation in the international bread supply. Nothing is further from the fact. The usual amount of wheat is not standing in the fields, and even the most favorable weather conditions cannot assure a full supply of bread. On the other hand, unfavorable weather in North America before harvest or drought in the southern continent any time before December would seriously reduce the world's loaf, which, at the best, will not be of normal size.

An increased acreage in Europe has been referred to as an important factor in the wheat situations. Every such increase, as that of Italy, for instance, is an encouraging indication of a country's economic progress toward recovery. But the sum total is a bagatelle when weighed in the international balance.

It is good to think that France has 12,000,000 acres of wheat, and that "the crop situation is excellent." This is an increase of 600,000 acres over 120. But the normal acreage is 16,000,000. France is now on its pre-war consumption of 7.9 bushels per capita, requiring 340,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year it raised two-thirds its requirements, and will do about the same this year.

Rumania, which now includes Bessarabia and Transylvania was a large exporter of wheat. The acreage this year is cut one-half, and there will be no wheat for export. Germany must make a poor showing when compared with 1914, and so must all Eastern Europe. In fact, the countries of Europe and North Africa, included in the report of the International Institute of Agriculture which has been received with so much optimism, have a large acreage that is less than three per cent. above 1920. Compared with 1914 the acreage is reduced 35 per cent.

This same authority has counted the world supply, and calculates that by July 31 the world stock of old wheat will be 52,000,000 bushels, which is one-third what the United States alone held last year. What does that figure show? It proves that the accumulations since the armistice have been consumed, and last year the world ate more wheat than it produced.

India's acreage is 6,000,000 less than last year, and the crop is so poor that, instead of exporting, the country may import wheat before the end of the year. Official reports show a large crop of winter wheat in the United States, and weather conditions are mainly favorable in the Northwest and Canada. The Southern continent's harvest is still on the knees of the gods, and will be until January. Crop reports must be read with the fact in mind that this hemisphere and Australia are the world's dependence now, and an easy world situation cannot be expected.—Wall Street Journal.

EXTERMINATE THE GOPHER

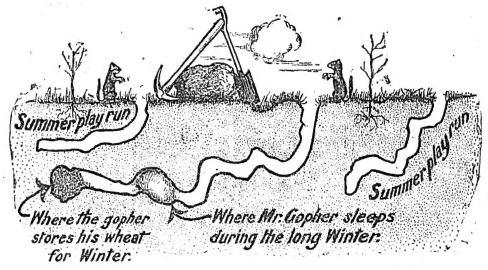

Diagram Showing Lay-Out of Gopher Holes and Methods of Rodents In Storing Winter Wheat.

Coal Licenses in B. C.

During 1920 Twelve Coal Leases, Covering 7,680 Acres, Were Issued.

During the fiscal year 1920, 275 coal prospecting licenses were issued in British Columbia, covering an area of 126,500 acres, as compared with 112 licenses in the previous year and 72 in 1918, according to Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands. The fees paid on account of these licenses totalled $33,381. Twelve coal leases, covering 7,680 acres, were issued during the year, as compared with one lease in the previous year and three in 1918. Revenue on account of coal lease rentals received during the year was $52,427, and the total received under the Coal and Petroleum Act $88,411.

The Earth's Population.

The population of the earth is estimated at nearly 2,000,000,000, certainly not less than 1,650,000,000. There are about 10,000 species of mammal, about 14,000 of birds, 7,000 of reptiles and 15,000 species of fish.

Bless Her Heart.

Little Girl.—Papa, it's raining.

Papa (whose temper is somewhat ruffled).—Well, let it rain.

Little Girl (timidly).—I was going to, papa.—Pearson's Weekly.

Suttie, the practice of a widow sacrificing herself on her husband's funeral pyre, was made illegal in British India in 1829.

Alberta's Population

Is Placed at 620,000 by Provincial Statistics Branch.

Alberta's population is put at 620,000 by the provincial vital statistics branch. That figure has been made up on the basis of the births and deaths during the year 1920, the official report of which has just been issued.

Births in the province in 1920 numbered 16,565, a net decrease of 2,435 over those of 1919. The record for any one year had previously been held by 1918, but this last report goes beyond that record by 1,675. The birthrate per thousand of population was 27.72.

Edmonton and Calgary ran almost neck and neck in the birth race with 2,339 and 2,369, respectively. Children born of British stock predominated in both cities, and particularly in Calgary, where the figures were 1,099 British, and 727 Canadian. In Edmonton the births were 902 of British stock and 816 Canadian.

Woolworth Widow's Fine Home.

The Woolworth mansion at Glen Cove, occupied by the widow of T. Woolworth (of 5 and 10-cent store fame), is a magnificent structure, as imposing as it is grand and, like the Woolworth building in New York city, is most impressive in its size.

When a young widow asks a man whether he has his life insured he's awfully slow if he doesn't take the hint.

Forestry Patrol By Aircraft

Machines Will Be Loaned to Companies Interested in Experiment.

The value of lighter-than-air aircraft for forestry patrol and similar work in Canada will, it is expected, be demonstrated during the present flying season by several Canadian lumbering firms, working in co-operation with the Canadian Air Board. The machines, which are equipped with 100 horse-power Rolls-Royce engines, will be loaned to the various companies interested in the experiment by the Air Board. It is expected that eight complete machines will be in operation in different parts of the Dominion during the year.

French Demobilize.

The French cabinet has authorized the war minister to begin demobilization of the entire class of 1919 on June 25. The decision to demobilize this class was reached upon receipt of a report that the classes of 1920 and 1921 had been trained adequately.

Not Even a Comber.

A man sat in a fashionable coiffeur's shop with his little daughter while his wife was having a marcel wave put in her hair. Stroking her father's gleaming head, the child suddenly piped:

"No waves for you, Daddy. You're all beach."

While a pretty woman may not care to be brainy, a brainy woman always wants to be pretty.

Dairies Are Profitable

Dairy Production the Most Profitable of all Farming Ventures.

Admitting that the dairy farmer had suffered most severely of all agriculturists by the present decline in the price of his products, Professor A. L. Leitch, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, addressing 300 members of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club at their annual picnic, declared that dairy production was the most profitable of all farming ventures. Professor Leitch advised against dairy men giving up dairying and going into fruit farming, even though butter had declined from 60 cents to less than 25 cents in six weeks.

He Might.

"Look at that foolish Mr. Baker out on a day like this without an umbrella. Is he crazy?"

"I'm afraid he is. Let's hurry on. I don't want to meet him."

"Why not?"

"He may recognize this umbrella. Its his."

The patriotic man is loyal to his country and to the community in which he lives. If he is consistent he will give first preference to Canadian made goods when making purchases. He will also stand loyally by his local dealer.

There are some widows who will not flirt—but they are usually deaf and dumb.

When a woman doesn't know her own mind it is time she sought an introduction.

Oh, Money! Money!

— BY —

ELEANOR H. PORTER

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(Continued)

"No." The millionaire still smiled imperturbably. "Really, my dear Ned, I'm disappointed in you. You don't seem to realize the possibilities of this thing."

"Oh, yes, I do—perhaps better than you, old man," retorted the other with an expressive glance.

"Oh, come, Ned, listen! I've got three cousins in Hillerton. I never saw them, and they never saw me. I'm going to give them a tidy little sum of money apiece, and then have the fun of watching them spend it. Any harm in that, especially as it's no one's business what I do with my money?"

"N-no, I suppose not—if you can carry such a wild scheme through."

"I can, I think. I'm going to be John Smith."

"Nice distinctive name!"

"I chose a colorless one on purpose. I'm going to be a colorless person, you see."

"Oh! And—er—do you think Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, multi-millionaire, with his pictured face in half the papers and magazines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can hide that face behind a colorless John Smith?"

Maybe not. But he can't hide it behind a nice little close-cropped beard." The millionaire stroked his smooth chin reflectively.

"Humph! How large is Hillerton."

"Eight or ten thousand. Nice little New England town, I'm told."

"Hm-m. And your—er—business in Hillerton, that will enable you to be the observing fly on your cousins' walls?"

"Yes, I've thought that all out, too; and that's another brilliant stroke. I'm going to be a genealogist. I'm going to be at work tracing the Blaisdell family—their name is Blaisdell. I'm writing a book which necessitates the collection of an endless amount of data. Now how about that fly's chances of observation. Eh?"

"Mighty poor, if he's swatted—and that's what he will be! New England housewives are death on flies, I understand."

"Well, I'll risk this one."

"You poor fellow!" There were exasperation and amusement in the lawyer's eyes, but there was only mock sympathy in his voice. "And to think I've known you all these years, and never suspected it, Fulton!"

The man who owned twenty millions still smiled imperturbably.

"Oh, yes, I know what you mean, but I'm not crazy. And really I'm interested in genealogy, too, and I've been thinking for some time I'd go digging about the roots of my ancestral tree. I have dug a little, in years gone. My mother was a Blaisdell, you know. Her grandfather was brother to some ancestor of these Hillerton Blaisdells; and I really am interested in collecting Blaisdell data. So that's all straight. I shall be telling no fibs. And think of the opportunity it gives me! Besides, I shall try to board with one of them. I've decided that."

"Upon my word, a pretty little scheme!"

"Yes, I knew you'd appreciate it, the more you thought about it," Mr. Stanley G. Fulton's blue eyes twinkled a little.

With a disdainful gesture the lawyer brushed this aside.

"Do you mind telling me how you happened to think of it, yourself?"

"Not a bit. 'T was a little booklet got out by a Trust Company."

"It sounds like it!"

"Oh, they didn't suggest exactly this, I'll admit; but they did suggest that, if you were fearful as to the way your heirs would handle their inheritance, you could create a trust fund for their benefit while you were living, and then watch the way the beneficiaries spent the income, as well as the way the trust fund itself was managed. In this way you could observe the effects of your gifts, and at the same time be able to change them if you didn't like results. That gave me an idea. I've just developed it. That's all. I'm going to make my cousins a little rich, and see which, if any of them, can stand being very rich."

"But the money, man! How are you going to drop a hundred thousand dollars into three men's laps, and expect to get away without an investigation as to the why and wherefore of such a singular proceeding?"

"That's where your part comes in," smiled the millionaire blandly. "Besides, to be accurate, one of the laps is—er—a petticoat one."

"Oh, indeed! So much the worse, maybe. But— And so this is where I come in, is it? Well, and suppose I refuse to come in?"

"Regretfully I shall have to employ another attorney."

"Humph! Well?"

"But you won't refuse." The blue eyes opposite were still twinkling. "In the first place, you're my good friend—my best friend. You wouldn't be seen letting me start off on a wild-goose chase like this without your guiding hand at the helm to see that I didn't come a cropper."

"Aren't you getting your metaphors a trifle mixed?" This time the lawyer's eyes were twinkling.

"Eh? What? Well, maybe. But I reckon you get my meaning. Besides, what I want you to do is a mere routine of regular business, with you."

"It sounds like it. Routine, indeed!"

But it is—your part. Listen. I'm off for South America, say, on an exploring tour. In your charge I leave certain papers with instructions that on the first day of the sixth month of my absence (I being unheard from), you are to open a certain envelope and act according to instructions within. Simplest thing in the world man. Now isn't it?"

"Oh, very simple—as you put it."

"Well, meanwhile I'll start for South America—alone, of course; and, so far as you're concerned, that ends it. If on the way, somewhere, I determine suddenly on a change of destination, that is none of your affair. If, say in a month or two, a quiet, inoffensive gentleman by the name of Smith arrives in Hillerton on the legitimate and perfectly respectable business of looking up a family pedigree, that also is none of your concern."

With a sudden laugh the lawyer fell back in his chair.

"By Jove, Fulton, if I don't believe you'll pull this absurd thing off!"

"There! Now you're talking like a sensible man, and we can get somewhere. Of course I'll pull it off! Now here's my plan. In order best to judge how my esteemed relatives conduct themselves under the sudden accession of wealth, I must see them first without it, of course. Hence. I plan to be in Hillerton some months before your letter and the money arrive. I intend, indeed, to be on the friendliest terms with every Blaisdell in Hillerton before that time comes."

"But can you? Will they accept you without references or introduction?"

"Oh, I shall have the best of references and introductions. Bob Chalmers is the president of a bank there. Remember Bob Well, I shall take John Smith in and introduce him to Bob some day. After that, Bob'll introduce John Smith? See? All I need is a letter as to my integrity and respectability, I reckon, so my kinsmen won't suspect me of designs on their spoons when I ask to board with them. You see, I'm a quiet, retiring gentleman, and I don't like noisy hotels."

With an explosive chuckle the lawyer clapped his knee.

"Fulton, this is absolutely the richest thing I ever heard of! I'd give a farm to be a fly on your wall and see you do it. I'm blest if I don't think I'll go to Hillerton myself—to see Bob. By George, I will go and see Bob!"

"Of course," agreed the other serenely. "Why not? Besides, it will be the most natural thing in the world—business, you know. In fact, I should think you really ought to go, in connection with the bequests."

"Why, to be sure." The lawyer frowned thoughtfully. "How much are you going to give them?"

"Oh, a hundred thousand apiece, I reckon."

"That ought to do—for pin money."

"Oh, well, I want them to have enough, you know, for it to be a real test of what they would do with wealth. And it must be cash—no securities. I want them to do their own investing."

"But how are you going to fix it? What excuse are you going to give for dropping a hundred thousand into their laps like that? You can't tell your real purpose, naturally! You'd defeat your own ends."

"That part we'll have to fix up in the letter of instructions. I think we can. I've got a scheme."

"I'll warrant you have! I'll believe anything of you now. But what are you going to do afterward—when you've found out what you want to know, I mean? Won't it be something of a shock, when John Smith turns into Mr. Stanley G. Fulton? Have you thought of that?"

"Y-yes, I've thought of that, and I will confess my ideas are a little hazy, in spots. But I'm not worrying. Time enough to think of that part. Roughly, my plan is this now. There'll be two letters of instructions; one to open in six months, the other to be opened in, say, a couple of years, or so. (I want to give myself plenty of time for my observations, you see.) The second letter will really give you final instructions as to the settling of my estate—my will. I'll have to make some sort of one, I suppose."

"But, good Heavens, Stanley, you—you—" the lawyer came to a helpless pause. His eyes were startled.

"Oh, that's just for emergency, of course, in case anything—er—happened. What I really intend is that long before the second letter of instructions is due to be opened, Mr. Stanley G. Fulton will come back from his South American explorations. He'll then be in a position to settle his affairs to suit himself, and—er—make a new will. Understand?"

"Oh, I see. But—there's John Smith? How about Smith?"

The millionaire smiled musingly, and stroked his chin again.

"Smith? Oh! Well, Smith will have finished collecting Blaisdell data, of course, and will be off to parts unknown. We don't have to trouble ourselves with Smith any longer."

"Fulton, you're a wizard," laughed the lawyer. "But now about the cousins. Who are they? You know their names, of course."

"Oh, yes. You see I've done a little digging already—some years ago—looking up the Blaisdell family. (By the way, that'll come in fine now, won't it?) And an occasional letter from Bob has kept me posted as to deaths and births in the Hillerton Blaisdells. I always meant to hunt them up some time, they being my nearest kith and kin. Well, with what I already had, and with what Bob has written me, I know these facts."

He paused, pulled a small notebook from his pocket, and consulted it.

"There are two sons and a daughter children of Rufus Blaisdell. Rufus died years ago, and his widow married a man by the name of Duff. But she's dead now. The elder son is Frank Blaiswell. He keeps a grocery store. The other is Frank Blaisdell. He works in a real estate office. The daughter, Flora, never married. She's about forty-two or three, I believe, and does dressmaking. James Blaisdell has a son, Fred, seventeen, and two younger children. Frank Blaisdell has one daughter, Millicent. That's the extent of my knowledge, at present. But it's enough for our purpose."

"Oh, anything's enough—for your purpose! What are you going to do first?"

"I've done it. You'll soon be reading in your morning paper that Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, the somewhat eccentric multi-millionaire, is about to start for South America, and that it is hinted he is planning to finance a gigantic exploring expedition. The accounts of what he's going to explore will vary all the way from Inca antiquities to the source of the Amazon. I've done a lot of talking to-day, and a good deal of cautioning as to secrecy, etc. It ought to bear fruit by to-morrow, or the day after, at the latest. I'm going to start next week, and I'm really going exploring, too—though not exactly as they think. I came in to-day to make a business appointment for to-morrow, please. A man starting on such a hazardous journey must be prepared, you understand I want to leave my affairs in such shape that you will know exactly what to do—in emergency. I may come to-morrow?"

The lawyer hesitated, his face an odd mixture of determination and irresolution.

(To be continued)

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"Your Teeth"

By Rea Proctor McGee, M.D., D.D.S., Editor of Oral Hygiene.

GRANDPARENTS

Copyright, 1921, by Rea Proctor McGee.

To get the best out of education and health, you should begin with your grandfather and grandmother. It is always a little difficult to go back and change the habits of the old folks, but you might start with your own grandchildren's grandparents; that is one set of ancestors that you can control. Why not begin right now?

Heredity is an important factor in the development of the body—every part of the body.

The tendency is for a perfectly healthy organism to reproduce a perfectly healthy organism. If you start out right, you have a good chance to travel along without much of a struggle for health. If your race has allowed itself to go to pieces, you will reap the punishment.

It is your duty so to care for yourself that your children and grandchildren will not have constitutional weaknesses that will make them susceptible to every infection that comes along.

If you allow your teeth to decay and allow the pulps to become exposed and die, you will start a line of systemic infection that is liable to undermine your health—not only your health but the health of those who should look back to you with pride as the one who transmitted rugged health and keen mind.

Do you wish your descendants to apologize for you as the weak link in their chain of ancestry? If you do not take care of every element of your health that is just what they will have to do.

Your mouth and your teeth are very important elements in your health.

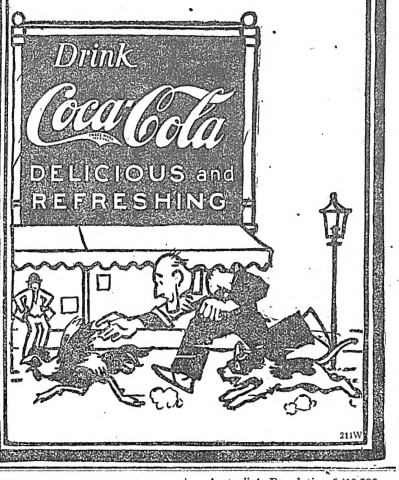
Many of the factors of health are beyond your control, but the mouth is so open to inspection and so responsive to treatment and care that at least ninety per cent. of mouth diseases are somebody's fault.

Think of the future and take care of yourself.

A man always makes allowances for his wife, but not always in the form of a weekly stipend.

Every little movement means more thirst.

Made in Canada by THE COCA-COLA COMPANY WINNIPEG—MONTREAL—TORONTO



211W

B.C. Encourages Cattle Industry.

To encourage the cattle industry, the British Columbia Government is giving a grazing rate only one-half to one-eighth that charged per head of cattle by neighboring governments for the use of public ranges, it was announced by the Minister of Lands.

The costliest watch in the world is said to be a jewelled timepiece owned by the Pope, and valud at $300,000.

But the skin-deep beauty of a lovely woman may not be sufficient to hide her ugly temper.

Australia's Population 6,419,702.

Australian census figures show that this Commonwealth now has a population of 6,419,702, an increase of 970,000 over 1911. Males outnumber females by about 83,000.

Love is blind until it bumps into an eye-opener.

Use MURINE FOR YOUR EYES Night and Morning. Have Clean, Healthy Eyes. If they Tire, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists and Opticians. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Skating Across Continent

Two American Girls Making Trip On Roller Skates.

Two Baltimore girls, Misses Edith and Dorothy Casson, 18 and 20 years old, are roller skating across the continent. The girls are travelling alone. They left home clad in soldier's clothes, hat and all. Each has a small gun, which she knows how to handle in case the need arises, and each carried a 7-pound bundle of clothing. They are following the itinerary mapped out by the automobile club of Maryland, and each night their family knows beforehand exactly where they can be found if necessary. Changes of clothing are mailed ahead by parcel post. A detour of almost 1,000 miles will be made in order to see Yellowstone Park, where they expect to spend some time, and thence they will return to Salt Lake City to resume the regulation automobile route.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Grandma for a Blue Sunday.

"Helen, I really cannot permit you to read novels on the Sabbath."

"But, grandma, this one is all right; it tells about a girl who was engaged to three Episcopal clergymen all at once."—Boston Transcript.

Hides may be measured by passing them between the rollers of a special machine, which estimates th area of the skin, even making due allowance for all small holes.

A man never tries to belittle other men unless he feels that they are superior to him.

Curtain lectures should be delivered behind the scenes.

Give a little more than you promise, but don't promise too much.

Every dollar spent in your home town is a boost for the community.

A TIP TOP VACATION TRIP TO
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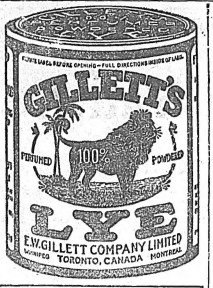

World Happenings Briefly Told

Opening prices of California wine grapes this year have been set at $50 to $90 a ton, compared with $40 and $50 in pre-war prohibition days.

Miss Sadie Mossell, a young negro woman, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, the first negro woman in the U.S. to be so honored.

During a thunderstorm at Gibraltar recently a shower of frogs fell on the North Front. Thousands of these small hopping creatures were to be seen in the hedges and aroused much curiosity.

R. M. Maxwell, president of the G.W.V.A. has definitely announced the postponement of the annual convention of the G.W.V.A. until the fall. The convention was to have been held at Port Arthur commencing July 4.

Canada's export trade with the Argentine republic shows great expansion, according to the weekly bulletin of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Since the year 1913 it has quadrupled and now stands at approximately $8,000,000 per annum.

Quebec City has been chosen by the Catholic Hierarchy of North America for the holding of the Eucharistic congress in 1922. This announcement, which was issued by Cardinal Begin, has been communicated to all the churches of the diocese of Quebec.

An inspection of the proposed route of the St. Lawrence River Deep Waterways System from Montreal to Lake Ontario, will shortly be made by members of both the Canadian and United States Governments and by prominent manufacturers and merchants of both countries.

Internal parasites in the shape of worms in the stomach and bowels of children sap their vitality and retard physical development. They keep the child in a constant state of unrest and, if not attended to, endanger life. The child can be spared much suffering and the mother much anxiety by using a reliable worm remedy, such as Miller's Worm Powders, which are sure death to worms.

Grading of Dairy Products

The Proposed Grading Regulations Apply to Export Only.

A bill to standardize the grading of dairy products has been introduced in the House of Commons. Replying to questions, Dr. Tolmie said the proposed grading regulations would apply to export only. The Dairy Commissioner, he added, estimated that it would take a year for the campaign of education necessary before the system could go into operation.

A Friend To the Aged!

When men and women get past middle life, their energy and activity, in many instances, begin to decline, and their general vitality is on the wane.

The heart action becomes weak and uncertain and the nerves more or less unsteady.

Little sicknesses and ailments seem harder to shake off than formerly, and here and there evidences of a breakdown begin to appear.

Those who wish to maintain their health and vigor and retain their energy unimpaired should use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

They make the heart beat strong and regular, brace up and invigorate the nervous system, improve the memory, and impart a sense of buoyancy to the entire system.

Mrs. James Perry, Retlaw, Alta., writes:—"Some months ago I was not feeling well, my heart bothered me quite a lot, and my whole system seemed out of order. I sent and got two boxes of your pills. I took them a few days and my, what a change there was in me, and when I had taken the two boxes I felt so much better I quit them. Now I take them at intervals, and am fine although 72 years of age."

Price 50c a box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Search For Oil

Imperial Oil Co. Spends Huge Sum In Drilling For Oil.

According to A. M. McQueen, of the Imperial Oil Company, his company has expended to date more than two million dollars in making preparations, bringing in machinery and well drilling crews, and organizing gangs of drillers who are putting down holes from the international boundary north, almost to the Arctic Ocean. In addition to this, the Imperial Oil Company has erected its own machine shop in Calgary, and is doing all repair work on its drilling outfits used in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Corns Between the Toes Painlessly Removed

A real, sure, dependable remedy that has been lifting out corns for the past fifty years will surely lift yours out. Putnam's Corn Extractor is the old reliable corn remedy—it stands the test of time and never fails, 25c everywhere.

Many Settlers Arriving

Seventy-Five Families Take Up Land in the Lloydminster District This Season.

The flow of newcomers which the spring ushered in for the Lloydminster district is continuing unabated, and to date some seventy-five families have arrived and acquired land. Two or three times this number is expected before the end of the farming season. In addition to the marketing of five thousand head of cattle, two thousand hogs, and eight hundred sheep, more than two million bushels of grain were shipped from this district last year. An increase of fifty per cent. in the wheat yield from the increased acreage is expected this year.

Cheapest of all Oils.—Considering the qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

Plan Your Vacation Trip

Special Summer Tourist Fares to the Pacific Coast.

Special Summer Tourist tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and other Pacific Coast points are now on sale daily by the Canadian Pacific Railway. These tickets will bear a final return limit until October 31st, and permit stopovers en route, which gives travellers an opportunity of visiting some of the beautiful resorts in the Rockies, such as Banff, Lake Louise and Glacier, where the Company maintain splendid resort hotels. These tickets are optional via the main line or Arrow Lakes route in one or both directions without extra charge. No expensive side trips necessary.

In addition to the "Trans-Canada Limited" exclusive sleeping car train, a choice of two other daily trains is offered, and as all are equipped with open-top observation cars through the mountains an excellent view of the magnificent scenery may be had.

Any Agent of the Canadian Pacific will be pleased to give further particulars and make the necessary arrangements for the trip.

Canned Danger

No Chances Should Be Taken With Canned Foods.

In February of this year a woman in Seattle died from eating three small bites of canned beans. She knew that the beans showed signs of spoilage, but she "tasted them," with fatal results. Referring to this case, the United States Public Health Service says that it is dangerous to eat any canned food that shows "the slightest unnatural odor, unnatural color, smelling of the container, signs of gas or any evidence of decomposition whatever." Such food may contain the bacilli of "botulism," which engender one of the most dangerous of known organic poisons.

Value of Canadian Fisheries.

The fisheries production of Canada for the year 1920 reached a value of $49,321,217, according to a return just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. British Columbia's fishing industry accounted for $44,300,000 of the total and Nova Scotia for $12,700,000.

Patronize your local merchant and thereby help to build up your home town and community.

Bacon is more than twice as valuable as rump steak, from the nutritious point of view.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

EVERY WOMAN IN POOR HEALTH

Has an awful struggle. Lots to do, all kinds of worry, poor appetite, headaches, weakness. Her one desire is for more strength and better health. What sickly worn out women need is a cleaning, blood purifying remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. This wonderful medicine clears out the wastes from the system, regulates the bowels, helps the blood. To look your best, to feel fit and fine all day, to be free from lassitude and headache, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly. 25c at all dealers or The Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

Swede Prince Breaks Records.

All hitherto hunting and trapping records have been smashed by Prince William, son of the King of Sweden. Press agents credit the Prince with trapping single-handed 24 gorillas, 14 lions, and many other animals, which he is bringing back from the interior of Africa to present to the Stockholm Museum.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Radium For Toronto.

Toronto General Hospital has bought 150 milligrams of radium from the Radium Chemical Co. of Pittsburgh, the largest amount owned in Canada by any institution. It is the maximum amount required for treatment of any cases. Heretofore the hospital has not owned any of this precious substance which will now be used in treatment of cancer cases.

Yarmouth, N.S., March 24, 1921.
Mr. Joseph LeBlanc, Secretary of the Athletic Association, who were the Champions for 1920 of the South Shore League and Western Nova Scotia Base Ball, states that during the summer the boys used MINARD'S LINIMENT with very beneficial results, for sore muscles, bruises and sprains. It is considered by the players the best white liniment on the market. Every team should be supplied with this celebrated remedy.
(Signed)
JOSEPH LeBLANC,
Sec'y. Y. A. A.

A man who is in politics for the good of the people usually considers his family the people.

There are nearly 500 colleges for men and women and 200 for women alone in the United States.

Going Up

She.—You used to say that Mary was such a sweet, pensive little girl.

He.—Well, she soon got over that; you might say that she became expensive.—Pitt Panther.

Our slogan for the coming year should be, "Buy at Home." Add to your own and your neighbor's prosperity by keeping the money circulating in our own district.

DO ALL MY HOUSE WORK

Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could hardly get about.

Cobourg, Ont.—"For many years I have had trouble with my nerves and have been in a general run down condition for some time. I could not do my work half of the time because of the trouble with my monthly sickness. I was told of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by friends and advised to try it. It has done me good, and I strongly recommend it. Since I have taken it I have been able to do all my own work, and I also know friends who have found it good. You can use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. ELLEN FLATTERS, Box 761, Cobourg, Ont.

Why will women continue to suffer so long is more than we can understand, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For forty years this good old fashioned root and herb remedy, which contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

A Negligee Of Coral Handkerchief Linen

By Marie Belmont.

Cool and inviting is this dainty negligee for summer days. It is fashioned from coral handkerchief linen, although you might develop it in any other shade you desire. If you preferred you might even use a pastel shade of satin or combine two shades of chiffon. It is cut all in one piece and an oblong piece is removed so that the negligee may be slipped over the head. This is outlined with coral embroidery. The sides are similarly adorned. They are fastened together under the embroidery to a point just beyond the waistline. About the shoulder the linen falls in pleasing lines. The satin sash and net finish add to the beauty of this model.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Remover be used.

Where World Gets Lumber

Canadian Vessel Clears Vancouver With Over Five Million Feet of Ties and Lumber for Japan.

The biggest cargo of lumber that ever sailed from the port of Vancouver left recently on the Canadian Government steamer, Canadian Highlander. She had aboard 5,100,000 feet of ties and lumber for Kobe, Taku Bar and Nuchwang, Japan. There have been many three and four million foot cargoes sent from Vancouver in the past few years, and the Canadian Robert Dollar Company's big steamer, Robert Dollar, sailed recently from Puget Sound with 6,000,000 feet, but only 3,200,000 of this was loaded at Vancouver. One of the Coghlan steamers, operated by that company, took 4,800,000 feet last year, and that was the record until the Canadian Highlander's cargo.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Butter Output Increased.

The province of Saskatchewan has doubled the output of dairy butter during the past year. The total output for the first five months of 1921 was 671,174 pounds in comparison with 340,268 pounds for the same period in 1920, an increase of 331,906 pounds.

A temperance society was active in Wisconsin before the first brewery was built in Milwaukee.

And many a man's bravery is due to his knowledge of the fact that the other fellow is a coward.

Asthma No Longer Dreaded. The dread of renewed attacks from asthma has no hold upon those who have learned to rely upon Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. So safe do they feel that complete reliance is placed on this true specific with the certainty that it will do all that its makers claim. If you have not yet learned how safe you are with this preparation at hand get it to-day and know for yourself.

A silent man is always worth listening to.

The less advice a man hands out the more listeners he will have.

Fortune awaits the genius who can invent a drum that can be heard only by the small boy who beats it.

If half the average man's prayers were answered it would add to his troubles.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Fine Ripe Tomatoes & Best Spices

CLARK'S TOMATO KETCHUP

Just a dash adds zip to the stew or fish, etc. The well spiced and seasoned fine ripe tomatoes are a wholesome and tasty relish.

Made from Canadian Produce and sold everywhere in Canada.

6-6-21

You will enjoy the flavor the reason is inside the package.

The Lodville Company Ltd.

21

Northern Light Railway.

The first sod on the proposed Northern Light Railway will be turned soon at Swastika, Ont., from which point construction will commence both east and west. The proposed line is 103 miles in length, and will penetrate the newly discovered mineral fields in Northern Ontario. This line will also connect with the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway at Elk Lake.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.
All druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Balfouria, a small agricultural colony in Palestine, is named after the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.

Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

The American bale of cotton is 500 lbs.; the Egyptian, 700 lbs.; and the West African, 400 lbs.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine

Warning! Unless you see the name 'Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Overland $985

Rock-Bottom Prices - Now in Effect:

Touring Car and Roadster ... $ 985
Coupe $1495
Four - Door Sedan $1695
F.O.B. Toronto—Sales Tax Extra

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF 1921 OVERLAND

PEOPLE are just beginning to realize what a wonderful car the new Overland really is.

If you have not yet tried its riding qualities, see your nearest Overland dealer—he'll gladly demonstrate.

For 1921 catalogue, cut out this advertisement, filling in your name, address and occupation and name of paper you took it from—then mail it to

WILLYS-OVERLAND, LTD.

Head Office & Factories: Toronto.
Branches:
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina

Perfected 4-cylinder engine, powerful yet economical. Owners report 25 to 35 miles to gallon of gas.

Standard sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward, 1 reverse.

Triplex Springs, making it easy riding and easy on tires.

One-man top and side curtains opening with doors.

Two separate rod-controlled sets of brakes.

Spiral-cut drive gear and pinion.

Auto-Lite starter.

Demountable rims.

NAME .....Address .....

Occupation .....Newspaper .....

APPLES!
APPLES!!

Selling balance of Apple Stocck at $1.50 Box

These have been re-packed and are in splendid shape. They are much cheaper than dried fruit.

Straw Hats

Ladies and Children's Fancy Straw and Canvass Hats being sold at a Reduction of

20 per cent.

Oilcloth

Three Pieces 1 1-4 yards Table Oilcloth Floral Patterns. Special per yard 50cts

J. R. MILLER

Drills, Cultivators, Gang Plows and Discs. We handle the Bull Dog Fanning Mill

A. McAlister

Agent For I.H.C. Farm Implements

Price vs. Value

PRICE is one thing.
VALUE is another.
IT is not what you pay for something
So much as what you GET that determines your satisfaction.
Take your hardware for example.
Poor hardware can be sold at a low price
Good reliable hardware commands a higher price

We handle Good reliable hardware and guarantee your satisfaction. The appeal of High Value is lasting.

Banner Hardware

"Yours for Service and satisfaction"

☞ We sell Newcastle Coal

Chinook School Exams

(Continued from page One)

Grade II. to Grade III.
Duncan McKenzie.
Lyla Hamon.
Mabel Clipsham.
Sadie McLean.
Francis O'Malley.
Mabel Young.

Grade VI. to Grade VII.
May Todd.
Bessie Bradley.
Caro Dumanowksi.
Muriel Clipsham.
David Smith.
Harry Stata.
Ethel Young.

Grade VII. to Grade VIII.
Jessie Radford.
Irene Marcey.
Crystal Aarsby.
Ernest Noble.
Violet Clipsham.

The following is a list of the students, who were successful in passing the subjects of Grade IX. departmental examination for the year 1921.

The names are arranged in descending order of merit.

Algebra

Mamie Reynolds, Wilda Gray, Estella Vaughn, Robert Hamon, Vera Younggren, Dorothy Smith, Eunice Stephenson, Annie Alson.

Art

Wilda Gray, Robert Hamon, Mamie Reynolds and Vera Younggren, Dorothy Smith, Annie Alson, Estella Vaughn, Eunice Stephenson.

British History

Mamie Reynolds, Estella Vaughn, Earl Otto and Vera Younggren, Robert Hamon, Eunice Stephenson, Ralph Noble.

Biology

Vera Younggren, Robert Hamon, Dorothy Smith, Wilda Gray, Mamie Reynolds and Estella Vaughn (equal), Annie Alson, Eunice Stephenson.

Arithmetic

Dorothy Smith, Vera Younggren, Carl Otto, Robert Hamon, Mamie Reynolds and Estella Vaughn, Eunice Stephenson and Donel Slodden, Annie Alson.

English Composition

Estella Vaughn, Wilda Gray, Vera Younggren, Mamie Reynolds, Eunice Stephenson, Robert Hamon, Dorothy Smith, Annie Alson.

Geometry

Vera Younggren, Eunice Stephenson, Estella Vaughn, Dorothy Smith, Wilda Gray, Mamie Reynolds.

English Literature

Eunice Stephenson, Dorothy Smith, Vera Younggren, Estella Vaughn, Robert Hamon, Wilda Gray, Mamie Reynolds, Annie Alson.

Grammar

Eunice Stephenson, Vera Youngeren, Dorothy Smith, Estella Vaughn, Mamie Reynolds, Wilda Gray, Robert Hamon.

Physical Science

Wilda Gray, Mamie Reynolds, Eunice Stephenson, Robert Hamon, Vera Younggren, Dorothy Smith, Estella Vaughn, Annie Alson.

ROAD RUNNING NORTH OF CHINOOK CONSIDERED TRUNK ROAD BY COUNCIL OF SOUNDING CREEK

Council convened at 11 a.m. All councillors present.

On the reading of the minutes, Mr. Coad objected that Mr. Fraser and not he, was the mover of the resolution dealing with raising the assessment. On motion of Mr. Cowin, the minutes were adopted with this correction.

Mr. Cowin moved and it was carried, that a new eight foot leaning wheel grader be purchased. It was also decided on Mr. Proctor's motion, that two additional fresnoes and some extra shoes and runners be purchased from the Western Corrugated Culvert Co.

The following resolution was then passed on motion of Mr. Cameron: That the road running north and south through Youngstown and the road running north from Chinook, be considered trunk roads, to be maintained by special vote of the council; that such maintenance be not chargeable to any one division, and that the secretary be instructed to draft a bylaw for consideration at the next meeting of the council embodying the principles of this resolution.

A large delegation then waited on the council for the purpose of protesting against the manner in which the assessment increase had been apportioned.

After a rather prolonged discussion, it was decided on motion of Mr. Fraser, that the offending resolution be rescinded, and that the assessment be continued on the same basis as last year with the exception that lands assessed at $3,000 be lowered to $2,800, and that the Supplementary Revenue rate be raised sufficiently to meet the amount required by the provincial government.

It was further decided that the assessment on the west half of 7-29-8 be reduced to $2,000 per quarter; and that the secretary be instructed to visit the N.W. 29-30-9 and the east half 6-29-8 and ascertain whether they are at present assessed higher than adjoining land of similar quality.

On motion of Mr. Coad, the Reeve and Mr. Cowin were appointed a committee to look after the expenditure of the government grants.

On motion of Mr. Coad it was decided that the following bills be paid:

Pay sheets—Div. No. 1, $660.75; No. 2, $249.00; No. 3, $95.00; No. 4, $93.20; No. 5, $360.50; No. 6, $92.58; Western Corrugated Culvert Co., road machinery, $295.36; U.F.A., repairs, $68.40; Imperial Lumber Yards, repairs, $2.45; Mrs. Averill, disinfecting, $25.00; Mussens, Limited, grader repairs, $181.62; express, $23.22; L. M. Colpitts, salary, $125.00; weed inspecting, $14.50; S. Beare, stationery, $9.45; Anderson pound, $69.48; sign, Div. 2, $2.00; telephone bill, $8.50; W. C. Auld, 3 months light, $5.25; Young quarantine accounts, coal $19.00, draying $6.25.

On motion of Mr. Farrow, the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Saturday, July 9th.

Stewart Administration

Promises AND Performs

VERY little serious criticism has ever been levelled at the Stewart administration This is because, in accordance with the eternal principles of Liberalism, it has dealt fairly and justly by the people. It has given uniformly good government of a constructive kind, unhampered by considerations of political exigency, and always with the view of public betterment. It has stood for the square deal for everybody in everything Its record has withstood successfully and with flying colors the acid test of the keenest possible public criticism.

ALBERTA'S UPWARD PROGRESS

No greater tribute to the Alberta government could be paid than that offered by Mrs. H. M. Edwards, of McLeod, president of the provincial council of women, who, in the preface to the first and second editions of her book on "The legal status of women of Alberta," says that "the women of Alberta are more favored in regard to legal status than are those of any other province in Canada." Such tribute might justly be applied to all classes in the province, for the legislative record of Alberta's Liberal governments has been one of constantly upward progress, many of the enactments placed on the statute books having been adopted by other progressive governments of Canada and elsewhere.

FOR RURAL DISTRICTS

Although the needs of urban communities have been well looked after, the legislation enacted for the special benefit of the rural parts of the province is of striking importance. The appropriation this year for roads, bridges, and ferries is over two and one-quarter million dollars, making a total appropriation for that purpose in five years six and one-quarter million dollars. The province has been covered by a network of telephone lines, so that now even the most remote districts are in almost instant touch with populated centres. When unfavorable seasons were experienced in certain portions of the province, the government did not hesitate, but paid out nearly one and one-quarter million dollars for seed grain, feed, and other relief. The "Cow Bill" has been wonderfully successful in enabling farmers in the newer districts to secure cattle under government loans. Farmers are protected under another act from unscrupulous machinery and other contracts. A great deal of other and similar legislation might be mentioned. The government in all its dealings has recognized that the future development of the province rests largely with the agricultural, live stock, and dairy interests, and has endeavored to encourage them to the full extent of its power

IN INTERESTS OF WOMEN

Alberta women are especially favored. Alberta was the first province in Canada to grant equal provincial and municipal suffrage. A mother has equal rights with the father in their children. Married women have full control of their own property. Women have a special interest in the "Exemption from Seizures Ordinance," which protects the family home from seizure under execution. A widow's interest in her husband's estate, despite provisions in a will to the contrary, is also protected. Other legislation has been enacted for women. What more could the government have done for them

HELPING RURAL SCHOOLS

The educational facilities in Alberta are on a high plane. In order to promote the efficiency and encourage the permanency of rural school teachers, the government pays one-third of the cost of building and furnishing the teachers' home. Consolidated schools, where they are desired, are aided by government grants. Where consolidation is impossible or is not desired, three times the usual grant is made to two-room schools, so that educational facilities may be largely increased. The educational opportunity of the child in the country is now more nearly equal to that of the child in the town or city, by reason of special legislation providing for high school education in the rural districts. The government believes in providing adequate educational facilities for even the most remote districts, so that the children of settlers miles from a railroad or settlements may have a fair start in life.

THE STEWART GOVERNMENT today stands behind an imposing record of legislation, created during the last fifteen years, that has truly met the needs of all classes of people in the province. The opening up of the great north country; the provincial guarantee of irrigation bonds; the guarantee of the bonds of drainage districts; the strong, systematic and successful effort to obtain wider markets for Alberta coal; legislation along practical lines directly affecting labor, including the workmen's compensation act; the gigantic strides in health legislation—all these stand as monuments to the progressive policy of the government, and prove that, as the result of the Liberal regime in this province.

Alberta Has the Most Beneficent and Far-Reaching Legislation of any Province in Canada

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA OFFERS
THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENTS

10-YEAR
6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Dated May 1, 1921; Maturing May 1, 1931.
Price $98.16
and accrued Interest from May 1, 1921
YIELD 6.25 per cent.
Denominations: $100, $500, $1,000

15-YEAR
6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Dated April 1, 1921; Maturing April 1, 1936
Price $97.59
and accrued Interest from April 1, 1921
YIELD 6.25 per cent.
Denominations: $500, $1,000

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

These Bonds may also be purchased through your Local Bank, or from any recognized Bond House in the Province of Alberta

Address all communications to the Deputy Provincial Treasurer

HON. C. R. MITCHELL,
Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alta.

Province Of Alberta Co-operative Credit Societies

The Provincial Government has provided legislation designed to encourage the co-operation of farmers by adequate credit, o g r term loans, lower interest rates, cash prices for purchases, saving of time and labour, and an improved community spirit.

Increased Farm Credit depends upon:
(1) Greater reliability of loans.
(2) Certainty of repayment.
(3) Adequate powers of security.

The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act, in its amended form, grants exceptional powers in the matter of taking necessary security, and repayment can be safely provided for.

Organization of a Society requires:—
I. Fifteen signatures to petition to incorporate.
II. Thirty members in good standing to start operations.
III. Each member to subscribe for $100 stock on which he pays twenty per cent, in cash and twenty per cent. each year thereafter.
IV. Affairs controlled by Board of Directors.
V. Limited liability.

Guarantees of Municipal District and Government are given in accordance with terms of Act.

If You Are Interested and Desire Fuller Information Communicate With—

Hon. C. R. MITCHELL,
Provincial Treasurer,

W. M. SELLER,
Supervisor Co-operative Credit Act,
Parliament Buildings, Edmonton

SYNOPSIS OF IMPORTANT ACTS

Passed at the Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislature, Province of Alberta

Ninety-Two Bills Were Introduced — Of Fifteen Private Bills, Eleven Were Passed, and of Seventy-Seven Public Bills, Sixty-Seven Were Passed

The Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislature of the Province of Alberta was opened by His Honour Lieutenant Governor Brett, on Tuesday, February 15th, and came to a close on Tuesday, April 19th.

PUBLIC ACTS

1.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ACT.

After the 1st day of June, 1921, no physician shall be furnished with more than one hundred prescription forms in a month, unless he makes application in writing, giving reasons for requiring more.

After the 1st day of May, 1921, every chemist and druggist shall upon his first order receive a reasonable quantity of liquor, but shall not thereafter purchase a greater number of bottles than has been dispensed by him from the date of his last preceding purchase as shown by original prescriptions delivered by him to the vendor: Provided, however, that upon proof satisfactory to the vendor a druggist may purchase such additional quantity as shall be reasonably accounted for as having been used with other drugs in filling prescriptions not exclusively liquor. Notwithstanding the amount of liquor called for by any prescription, only one sealed bottle shall be sold by a druggist upon any prescription and no bottle supplied by a vendor to a druggist shall be opened by the latter except for the purpose of filling prescriptions for twelve ounces of liquor or less, and in such case no other bottle shall be opened until the liquor in the first mentioned bottle is exhausted by filling such prescriptions.

No veterinary surgeon shall be entitled to purchase more than one gallon of liquor during any one month.

Any chemist or druggist who colourably for medicinal purposes sells liquors to be consumed by any person as a beverage shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than Four Hundred Dollars ($400), nor more than One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) and costs, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a period of not less than three months, and shall moreover be disqualified from selling or purchasing liquor as a privileged person for a period of six months, and upon conviction for any offence committed subsequent to a first conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of six months and without the option of a fine, and, in addition, shall be disqualified from selling or purchasing liquor for a period of two years from the conviction.

Any person in the employ of a chemist or druggist who commits any act which if he were such chemist or druggist would render him liable to a penalty as such under the provisions of the previous paragraph shall be liable to the said penalty.

When any person has been convicted of an offence committed in a drug store, then in addition to all other penalties no liquor shall thereafter be sold by any person whatsoever upon the premises whereon the offence was committed for a period of six months in the case of the first offence, and for a period of one year in the case of a conviction for a subsequent offence.

All convictions made before the passing of the 1921 amendments shall be reckoned as convictions for the purpose of ascertaining whether any conviction made after such passing is a subsequent, second or third offence, within the meaning of the Act, excepting as to the new penalties provided prohibiting the sale of liquor in a drug store upon conviction obtained.

When any chemist or druggist or employee is convicted in connection with the selling of liquor in a drug store then all liquor found therein shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and may be taken possession of by any officer or constable of the Alberta Provincial Police or of the police force of any municipality and forwarded to the premises of the nearest vendor to be disposed of upon order of the Attorney-General.

No chemist or druggist shall have in his possession any liquor other than that supplied by a vendor, and in the event of the inspector of drug stores having reason to believe that any liquor in a druggist's store was not purchased from a vendor, he may forthwith take possession of the same and retain it so long as necessary for the purposes of evidence.

Such possession by any chemist or druggist or the presence in any drug store of any liquor other than liquor purchased from the vendor shall be conclusive evidence that such liquor is kept for sale contrary to the provisions of this Act.

On and after the 19th day of April, 1921, any new drug store being established in any city, town or village having at the time one or more drug stores in operation, such new drug store shall not be permitted to fill prescriptions for liquor until such store has been in continuous operation for a period of six months.

Any person conducting a retail store in any town, village or hamlet where there is no drug store may sell such patent medicines as a druggist is permitted to sell under this Act.

The general penalties have been increased as follows: Not less than $100 nor more than $200 is now Not less than $200 nor more than $1,000.

Not less than $10 nor more than $100 is now Not less than $20 nor more than $200.

Not less than $100 nor more than $300 is now Not less than $200 nor more than $500.

In the event of an appeal from the conviction by a magistrate or justice of the peace, the penalty prohibiting the sale of liquor in a drug store imposed by this Act shall notwithstanding any appeal be effective pending the disposition of the case on appeal.

All fines levied under the Act shall fall into the General Revenue of the Province, excepting in the cases of offences occurring in any municipality and prosecuted to a conviction by the Police or any Officer of the municipality, in which event the fines shall be paid over by the Provincial Treasurer to the municipality procuring the convictions.

2.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT.

The definition of "animal running at large" is amended by striking out the words "in charge" and substituting "under the immediate, continuous and effective control."

"Day" shall mean a period of twenty-four hours.

The definition of "prohibited animal" is extended to mean any animal prohibited by by-law from running at large in a municipality or part thereof.

"Resident" shall mean any person who resides within a municipality and is either a tax-payer or a tenant at a fair value rental of lands therein.

Each animal in any herd, band or flock shall be deemed to be running at large, unless the herd, band or flock is under the charge of a sufficient number of herders to ensure the easy retention of immediate, continuous and effective control over each animal comprised in the same.

Subject to the exemptions given in Section 7 of the Act, the Minister may by Order prohibit the grazing of any domestic animal or any class thereof upon unfenced land other than land owned by the actual owner of the animals and by like order may prohibit the running at large of the same within any specified part of an extra-municipal area

Every municipality may in the same manner as directed, with regard to by-laws as to the running at large of animals, pass a by-law prohibiting the grazing of any domestic animals or any class thereof upon unfenced land other than land owned by the actual owner of the animals.

Any person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 if he when taking his own animal from pasture, without the owner's consent takes or drives off the animal of any other person grazing with his own, or causes or allows any horses or head of cattle belonging to another person to be driven with his band or herd more than five miles from its grazing place, provided that such person shall not be liable if he at once drives back such animals to the place from which he drove them.

The power of a municipal district to declare by by-law what a lawful fence shall be has been taken away.

The power of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to direct that any "territory" shall be a pound district has been amended to read "part of the extra-municipal area."

Every municipality shall be a pound district.

The Council of every municipality may by by-law direct that any or all domestic animals shall be prohibited from running at large in any part or parts of the municipality, and may in such by-law treat the animals which are not the property of residents as a distinct class from those owned by residents. Form of by-law and the procedure for passing same is fully set out in the Act.

If upon the date to be fixed by Order in Council any municipality has not either passed a resolution that it does not desire any by-law prohibiting animals from running at large or from any cause has no such by-law then a form of by-law given in the Act shall have force and effect in the municipality as if it were a by-law duly passed by the council and approved of by the resident electors. This form prohibits horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and geese from running at large for the entire year in the whole municipality, and cattle from running at large from the first day of April to the last day of December in each year.

If upon such date any municipality has not either passed a resolution that it does not desire any by-law prohibiting animals from grazing upon unfenced lands therein or from any cause has no such by-law then no domestic animal owned by a person who is not a resident shall be permitted, whether in charge of a herder or not, to graze on unfenced lands in such municipality

By-laws now in force in any municipality with regard to the running at large of domestic animals shall cease to have any validity upon the date hereinbefore mentioned.

Any animal which is found grazing upon unfenced lands in any municipality contrary to the by-laws thereof shall be deemed to be an animal unlawfully running at large.

In every municipality the council shall appoint pound-keepers and shall publish in one issue of a newspaper circulating in the municipality a list of the pound-keepers and shall in like manner publish any alterations in or additions to such list.

The pound or pounds to serve a municipal district may be located in a villag or town lying within the outer boundary of the district.

Every municipality shall be responsible for the acts or negligence of the pound-keepers, or their agents, and shall be liable for all loss or damage resulting therefrom.

Any corral or enclosure other than a building used as a pound shall be surrounded by a lawful fence, but in no case shall an open barbed-wire corral be deemed to be a suitable pound unless such corral contains an area of at least twenty acres.

A pound-keeper shall not be entitled to any remuneration exceeding in amount Twelve Dollars for the care and sustenance of any animal.

Part three of the Act shall apply to extra municipal areas only.

Any sale by an auctioneer made in accordance with the formalities required by part five of the Act shall vest the ownership of the animals sold in the purchaser upon the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, unless the former owner of the animal has redeemed the same prior to that date.

When any person is deprived of the ownership of an animal through the neglect or omission of the brand reader to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this Act then he shall be entitled to receive any fine which is recovered from the brand reader under the provisions of this Act.

Upon a brand being vented in the case of a stray or an entire animal the owner shall pay to the brand reader the sum of Three Dollars instead of One Dollar as formerly.

If no bid is offered by any person at a sale, then the pound-keeper of the stray or entire animal under parts three or four of the Act shall have the right of having the animal knocked down to him at a price sufficient to discharge all money due to him under the provisions of this Act.

Notice containing a list of all the fees chargeable under this Act shall be furnished to the pound-keepers in extra-municipal areas by the Minister and in municipal districts by the secretary, and the pound-keeper shall be required to post such notices in some conspicuous place upon the premises where the pound is established.

No person or persons shall conduct a round-up of livestock upon public grazing lands without the consent of the Minister, and upon the Minister giving his consent the Lieutenant Governor in Council may provide such rules and regulations for the conduct of the same as may seem proper and convenient.

Any person contravening any of such rules or regulations shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Twenty-five Dollars ($25) or more than One Hundred Dollars ($100).

The last Section of the Act bringing it into force as to parts of the Act and parts of the Province has been repealed.

3.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

In any city of a population of 50,000 or more where there is only one original or main library established under this Act, there may be paid to the Board in respect of one branch library a grant upon the same scale as is paid in respect of original or main libraries.

4.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES ACT.

"Public Health Course" is substituted for "Special Course of Study." The term of the course is fixed y the Senate of the University instead of by the Minister.

5.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE VENEREAL DISEASES ACT.

Amendments extend the power of the Board to have any person under arrest or in custody under "The Children's Protection Act" examined upon the advice of a justice.

6.—AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT RESPECTING GAOLS AND PRISONS.

Five new sections give rules and regulations for officers and servants and provide penalties for the non-observance of such provisions.

Any prisoner who upon his discharge or release uses any money or ticket given him for any purpose other than that for which such was furnished is made liable to three months' imprisonment. Persons who are found trespassing upon the grounds, buildings, yards, offices or other premises of any gaol or prison, or who are found loitering in the vicinity of such premises are liable to fine or imprisonment.

7.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE VITAL STATISTICS ACT.

The Deputy Minister of Health shall be Registrar General and the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a Deputy Registrar General.

Every Registrar upon registering the death of and before issuing a burial permit with respect to an infant under one year of age shall ascertain the place of birth, and if the same is within his registration district he shall not issue the permit until the birth is registered.

Where death occurs outside the Province, or in a registration district other than that in which the burial is to take place a certificate of registration of death signed by the proper officer at the place of death, or by the registrar of the district in which the death occurred, as the case may be, shall be sufficient authority for the issue of a burial permit.

In the event of the child being born dead, both the birth and death shall be registered and notice of each shall be filed with the district registrar in the usual manner.

The fee for searches of original entries of births, marriages and deaths has been changed from twenty-five cents for each search to twenty-five cents for each period of three years or fraction thereof covered by the search.

8.—THE WATER USERS' DISTRICT ACT, 1920.

The managers had power under the Act "to impose an equal rate per acre upon the area to be irrigated." This has been amended to read "to impose upon the occupiers of the land within the district an equal rate per acre of the area to be irrigated." Any rate so imposed shall constitute a debt from the person upon whom it is imposed to the managers and may be recovered in the same manner as the Municipal tax.

By-laws in regard to maintenance of irrigation ditches may provide for such by allotting for maintenance to each person in the association a certain portion of the ditches which may include crossings of roads and the structures in connection therewith, and it shall be the duty of each person to properly maintain his portion. If he does not do so the managers may give him written notice to repair within one week, and if he does not do so they may have the work done and collect the cost and any expenses from the person in default as a rate imposed by the Act.

When any member of an association wilfully permits damages to be caused by the careless or improper use of irrigation water he shall be liable for the costs of repairing such damages and the managers may assess as a rate under the Act.

The secretary is made the returning officer for any annual election after the first election, and the notice of such election need not set forth the area of the district. The secretary-treasurer before entering on his duties shall give a bond in an amount satisfactory to the managers for the faithful performance of his duties.

Section 22 of the Act is struck out.

9.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE REGISTERED NURSES ACT.

Every applicant for registration after the first day of May, 1921, shall (a) have received at least three years' training in medical, surgical and obstetrical work at a general hospital or hospitals recognized by the Senate of the University of Alberta; (b) pass the qualifying examination required by the Act; (c) pay the fee of $5.00: Provided that any applicant resident in Alberta on the 18th day of April, 1916, and then possessing a certificate of graduation from a hospital which provided for at least two years' training, need not comply with the requirements of (a) or (b).

Any person who is registered as a nurse under the laws of any other province, state or country may upon payment of the fee be registered without further examination, if the Senate of the University of Alberta is satisfied that the standing of qualification for registration required therein is at least equivalent to that required in Alberta.

The Senate of the University of Alberta shall:

(1) Satisfy itself that any person entering upon a course of hospital training leading to registration has passed the Grade VIII. examination of the Public School course of the Province or has equivalent educational standing.

(2) Fixed standards of training with regard to bed, capacity classes, lectures and other factors making for efficiency.

(3) Refuse recognition of any hospital in which such standards are not observed.

(4) Prescribe the subjects and scope of the qualifying examination and appoint examiners to conduct the same.

10.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ORDINANCE.

A new society shall not be formed unless its chief place of business is at least twenty-five miles from the chief place of business of any existing society.

The annual meeting of every society shall be held between the 30th day of November and the 11th day of December at a time and place to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

Payment of grants has been amended as follows:

To each society of over one hundred paid-up members the grant is fifty cents per member up to two hundred members.

To each society holding an exhibition whose total expenditure for prizes exceeds $400.00 in the case of the first exhibition, and exceeds $500.00 in subsequent exhibitions, the grant is 60% of the amount actually paid out for prizes, but not exceeding $3,000. To a society holding a winter exhibition of poultry, the grant is 60% of the amount paid in prizes without limit as to total To a society holding a horticultural exhibition or a combined field crop and clean seed exhibition, or a spring stallion show, the grant is 60% of the amount paid in prizes, not exceeding $300.00 for each. For a field grain competition, 60%, not exceeding $250.00, and for a good farms competition, 60%, not exceeding $100.00.

11.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE ALBERTA INSURANCE ACT.

Every company or person doing insurance business shall forward to the Provincial Treasurer on or before the end of January in every year a statement showing the names of all agents to whom any such company or person has paid a commission during the twelve months immediately preceding the first day of January of that year.

No agent of any company or person whomsoever shall by means of misleading or false statements, procure or induce or attempt to procure or induce any person to surrender or otherwise avoid any policy of insurance. Any tender of money under the provisions of the Act may be made by marked cheque drawn upon a bank to which the Bank Act applies.

12.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE ACT.

Savings Certificates may be issued for an amount not exceeding five million dollars outstanding at any one time at a rate of interest not to exceed 5% per annum.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to issue Provincial bonds for raising money to redeem Savings Certificates and to determine the form of such bonds and the rate of interest payable thereon.

13.—AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT RESPECTING SUBDIVISION AND OTHER PROPERTIES.

Provision is made for the division of the remuneration of the commissioner or commissioners between the Government and the municipalities concerned and also for a tariff of fees for services to be performed by a commissioner or commissioners under the Act.

14.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

The Provincial Board is given power to make rules and regulations for the licensing, construction, maintenance, operation and inspection of and provision for medical attendance at maternity homes and the licensing of midwives and for the reporting, prevention and treatment of inflammation of the eyes of new-born children.

The Board is also given authority to make regulations respecting the payment of fees to medical practitioners for reporting cases of communicable disease.

The Council of every city, town or village and municipal district shall in each year vote such sums as are necessary for the carrying on of the work of the Board and all health districts within its boundaries.

The Minister of Public Works shall at the request of the Minister of Health for the purpose of the carrying on of the work of the Board of Health within an improvement district, expend out of the district fund collected from such improvement district, such sums of money as may be necessary.

Any executive officer who is certified by the Provincial Board to be capable of performing vaccination or inoculation may vaccinate or inoculate any person who so desires.

In default of payment of a fine imposed for breach of the Act or regulations or orders made thereunder, the party convicted is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

15.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT, 1920.

Trustees must be British subjects and voters of the district of the full age of twenty-one years. Amendments provide the procedure for passing by-laws and for their authentication and validation.

Any amount borrowed shall be paid out of the irrigation rates for the year and shall after payment of the amount falling due to debenture holders be first charge thereon.

Any temporary loan may be guaranteed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council without any further order or authority than is provided by the Act.

The district engineer must be a registered professional engineer within the meaning of The Engineering Profession Act and his appointment must receive the prior approval of the Irrigation Council.

No construction of any work shall be directed or begun until the same shall have received the consent of the Council.

Proceeds of the sale of debentures may be deposited with the Provincial Treasurer and invested in provincial securities.

Pending the regular issue and sale of any debentures money may be temporarily raised by the Board with the consent of the Minister by the deposit of all or any of the debentures as security. Such loan with interest shall be repaid upon the sale of the debentures.

If the proceeds of debentures are found to be insufficient to complete the proposed works, supplementary debentures may be issued with the permission of the Minister of Public Works.

The irrigation rate shall be imposed upon each parcel of land within the district in respect of each acre therein to be irrigated as shown by the last revised assessment roll for the district. The assessment, levy and collection of such rate shall be made by the treasurer of this district.

The whole of part four of the original Act relating to recovery of rates is repealed, and the treasurer shall prior to the 14th day of August in each year prepare lists of all la ds on which arrears of irrigation rates have not been paid before the last preceding 1st day of July Each such list shall be prepared with respect to lands situate in the separate municipality and shall on or prior to the said 14th day of August be forwarded to the mayor or reeve of such municipality or the Department of Municipal Affairs as the case may be for enforcement under the provisions of The Tax Recovery Act.

All rates payable under the Act shall be deemed to be in arrears if they remain unpaid after the 31st day of December of the year in which they are levied.

Provision is made upon the direction of the Minister for the amalgamation of two or more districts having no debenture indebtedness.

Only persons eligible to hold office as trustee may be nominated and the candidate in his acceptance is required to set out that he is eligible to hold office as a trustee.

16.—AN ACT RESPECTING DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

This is a new Act of 165 sections so that a bare outline only is given here, and the reader is referred to the Act itself for working particulars. The provisions of the Act generally are similar to those of the Irrigation Districts Act, the chief difference being that the irrigation rates are collected by the district and drainage rates are collected by the municipalities in which the various parcels of land are situated.

All drainage districts in existence shall be continued subject to this Act which calls for a new election of trustees within three months of the date fixed by Order in Council bringing the Act into operation.

A district may be formed on a petition to the Minister in a given form signed by the registered owners of at least one-half of the proposed area to be included, accompanied by a sum or bond sufficient to cover preliminary expenses. Upon receipt of petition the Minister may procure an engineer to make an examination and prepare a report and estimate as to cost. This report and notice of the application shall be published for three weeks and if after two weeks from last publication no substantial objection has been made, the Minister shall appoint a returning officer to take a vote as to the formation of the district and for the election of a Board of three trustees who must be voters of the district, twenty-one years of age and British subjects.

If the Minister for any reason decides not to proceed, or if the result of the election shows that less than two-thirds of those voting were in favour of the scheme, the costs shall be levied upon the petitioners in proportion to acreage, and shall be recoverable in a manner similar to drainage rates and the scheme dropped by Order, otherwise the district shall be formed by order of the Minister and the Board shall have power to appoint officers, define their duties, fix their salaries and exact security for the faithful performance of their duties. The Board may also pass by-laws for paying the members, for borrowing money for temporary purposes, and for imposing a special rate to meet emergency expenses.

There shall be a drainage council of one, two or three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to advise the Board, and no by-laws shall be submitted for the issue of debentures and no debenture money shall be spent, no contract entered into and no rate of assessment made without the consent of the Council. A debenture by-law shall be carried if two-thirds of those voting are in favour of it. If satisfied the Minister may assent in writing to the raising of the loan, in which case the form of debenture and the rate of interest and the sale price shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Treasurer, which approval shall be in writing.

The proceeds of debentures shall be paid directly into a Bank to the credit of such person as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct, or may be deposited with the Provincial Treasurer and invested in Provincial securities and no portion shall be paid out except on the application of the trustees with the approval of the Council.

Pending a sale of debentures, money may be raised with the consent of the Minister by deposit of the debentures as security. If necessary to complete any work supplementary debentures may be issued.

The Board shall, not later than the first day of February in each year make an estimate of the amount required and pass a by-law imposing a drainage rate upon each parcel of land in proportion to the estimated benefit derived. A collector's roll shall be made out showing the rate chargeable against each parcel of land. A copy for that portion of the district in each municipality, shall be sent to the Secretary and the taxes shall be levied and collected and arrears recovered by the municipality the same as municipal taxes and the proceeds remitted to the Secretary of the District, less one per cent. for collection, before the first day of December in each year.

The person owning or occupying land must keep the drainage works free from obstructions through his land, or pay for the removal of such if done by the Board.

Full procedure is given for the conduct of elections, including polls, form of ballots, instructions as to voting, returns and recounts, also for voting on debenture by-laws, for the expropriation of lands and for the realizing of executions against a Board of trustees. The Act shall come into operation upon such day as may be fixed by Order in Council.

17.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE ACT.

The Assessor shall assess by valuation and in 1920 and every fifth year therefrom after the disposal of appeals and revision of assessments, he shall forward to the Department of Municipal Affairs a statement showing in detail the total assessed value of the land assessed by valuation, and of the acreage held under grazing leases from the Government of Canada.

If the total equalized assessment as fixed by the Board differs from that fixed by the assessor the difference shall be distributed by a pro rata raising or lowering of the assessment of the parcels, subject to any special directions as to assessment of classes of land given by the Board.

Where no assessment notices were sent out in 1920, the Council of a municipal district, or in the case of an improvement district, the Minister may instruct the assessor in 1921 before June 1st to send out such notices, receive, hear, and decide appeals and allot to the assessment of the parcels any difference between the total amended roll and the amount of the equalized assessment fixed by the Board. The Minister is given authority to compromise arrears of taxes on lands which have been subdivided, whether the plan has been cancelled or not. The Municipality shall be paid five per cent. of the amount collected by it under this Act.

All lands registered in the name of the Crown or the beneficial ownership of which is vested in the Crown shall be exempt from assessment under this Act, or any other Act and neither the Board nor the Assessor shall consider such lands in fixing the total assessable value of the rateable lands in a municipality.

18.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE WILD LANDS TAX ACT.

The exemption owing to cultivation where the owner has several portions of lands within a radius of nine miles shall apply, though the lands are not in the same assessment district.

Every quarter-section upon which active mining operations are carried on together with not more than three quarter-sections contiguous thereto, if owned by the same person as the first mentioned quarter-section, shall be exempt from the tax under this Act.

Where any corporation or person has for the purpose of irrigating land actually expended on irrigation works a sum at least equivalent to fifteen dollars per acre of the number of acres capable of and intended to be irrigated, then every quarter-section included in such land if a fourth part of such is capable of irrigation, shall be exempt from the tax under this Act.

Provided that there shall be no exemption in respect of any land sold or agreed to be sold by such corporation or person nor in respect to any lands after the irrigation works have been constructed or in respect to any land after December, 1926.

The authority to levy and collect the taxes in the case of land situated in a municipal district shall vest in such district and be regulated by the provisions of The Municipal Districts Act and The Tax Recovery Act, and in the case of land situated in any improvement district, shall vest in the Department of Municipal Affairs and be regulated by the provisions of The Improvement Districts Act and The Tax Recovery Act. Provided that in any year an appeal may be made as to whether any land assessed as wild land is liable to taxation under this Act.

19.—AN ACT RESPECTING THE TAXATION OF LAND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

All land not exempt shall be annually taxed three mills in the dollar of the assessed value. The tax on any parcel containing at least one acre in any subdivision or in any fraction of a section shall be at least two dollars. The tax in respect of any parcel of land containing less than one acre in any subdivision or in any fraction of a section shall be at least twenty-five cents. Every occupant of land exempt from taxation shall be annually taxed three mills in the dollar of the assessed value of the land occupied by him in respect of his interest therein. Every occupant under grazing lease or permit shall be taxed one and one-half cents per acre of the land so held.

Where any minerals are on or beneath any land leased or otherwise in the possession of any person other than the owner or if such minerals are worked by the owner for sale or use for profit, then the lessee or other person or the owner, as the case may be, shall be taxed one and one-half cents per acre.

The exemptions are the same as given in the old Act with the exceptions given herein.

A report respecting assessment and taxation under the Act shall be sent to the Minister by every municipal district on or before the tenth day of January in each year. The Minister may compromise arrears of taxes payable to him on lands which have been subdivided under a registered plan.

The method of assessment of lands, owners, and occupants and the collection and enforcement of the taxes levied under this Act shall in the case of lands situated in an improvement district follow and be regulated by The Improvement District Act, and The Tax Recovery Act, and in the case of lands in a municipal district shall follow and be regulated by the provisions of The Municipal District Act and The Tax Recovery Act.

A commission shall be paid to each municipal district of five per cent. of the amount actually collected by it under this Act.

The Educational Tax Act is hereby repealed.

20.—AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR AN ULTIMATE HEIR OF LANDS AND NEXT OF KIN OF INTESTATE PERSONS.

When any person dies intestate leaving lands in Alberta, or being domiciled in Alberta, dies intestate leaving personal property in the Province, and no person is otherwise than under this Act entitled thereto, then the person dying intestate shall be deemed to have made a will devising or bequeathing such property to the University of Alberta:

Provision is made for the handing over of the estate or its value to an heir or next of kin who within six years from the death of the intestate establishes his right, but after six years any such claimant is barred.

21.—AN ACT TO PROVIDE F[...] MAINTENANCE OF CHILDRE[...] POOR PERSONS.

"Child" shall include illegitimate child and any child of any child and the child of a husband [...] wife by a former marriage. Father shall includ[...] grandfather and mother shall include gran[...] mother.

The husband, wife, father, mother and child [...] every old, blind, lame, mentally deficient or [...] potent person or of any other poor person wh[...] not able to work, shall provide maintenan[...] cluding food, clothing, medical aid and lodg[...] for such person.

The father of and the mother of every ch[...] under the age of sixteen shall provide mainte[...] ance for such child. No such person shall [...] liable to provide such maintenance if he is una[...] to do so out of his own property or by mea[...] of his own labour, nor to provide such mai[...] tenance for any person who is able to maintai[...] himself.

The husband shall be primarily liable for t[...] maintenance of his wife and the wife for that [...] her husband. The liability of the mother sh[...] not arise unless the father is unable and she is [...] to maintain the person in respect to whom [...] order is sought, nor shall the liability of [...] grandfather arise unless both the father and [...] mother are unable and he is able to provide su[...] maintenance, nor that of the grandmother unle[...] the father, mother and grandfather are all unabl[...] and she is able to provide such maintenance, and the liability of a grandchild shall not arise where any child is able to maintain such person.

Where any person is liable under this Act to maintain a child or any poor person and fa[...] to do so then the Attorney General or the Ma[...] or the Chairman of the Council of the City, To[...] Village or Municipal District in which such [...] resides may upon application to a Judge [...] District Court in which such person resides obtain a maintenance order against such person.

The Order may direct that the person shall be cared for by any person or persons or in a home, shelter or hospital or other institution, the period during which maintenance is to be paid, the instalments and the amount of such instalments, to what person or institution payments are to be made, that any one or more of the persons herein liable for maintenance of another, whether they are named in the proceedings or not shall pay such maintenance or contribute thereto if it seems to the Judge harsh or unfair that the person primarily liable should bear the whole or any part of the burden thereof.

Any order under this Act may direct the Sheriff to levy the amount upon the goods and chattels of the person or persons against whom the order is directed.

Any person who wilfully fails to comply with the terms of an order shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

22.—AN ACT FOR RAISING MONEY ON THE CREDIT OF THE GENERAL REVENUE OF ALBERTA.

The Government is authorized to raise by way of loan for a term not exceeding fifty years at such rate of interest as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may determine, a sum not exceeding $7,250,000 for any or all of the purposes following:

(a) Extension of Provincial Telephone System, $4,250,000.00.

(b) For the Public Service, $3,000,000.00.

23.—AN ACT FOR RAISING MO[...] THE CREDIT OF THE G[...] REVENUE FUND OF THE PR[...]

(To be applied during portion of year[...]

The Government is authorized [...] by way of loan for a term not excee[...] years at such rate of interest as the Li[...] Governor in Council may determine, [...] exceeding $3,846,000.00 for any or [...] purposes following:

(a) Extension Provincial Telepho[...] tem, $2,000,000.00.

(b) For the Public Service, $1,136,00[...]

(c) For the construction, maintenance, [...] tion or improvement of railways, $710,00[...]

24.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIP[...] HOSPITALS ACT.

Where any district has a debenture indebtedness no portion shall be detached nor attached until due provision has been made for the protection of the holders of the debentures and such directions shall be made by the Public Utilities Commission. The Commission shall also have the like power to adjust assets and liabilities and taxation for the current year as the Minister of Education has when any area is added to or taken from any school district.

The persons entitled to vote at an election of members of the Board shall be those wh[...] names are upon the Hospital Voters' list, prepa[...] as directed by the Act and who do not [...] hospital taxes or other money to the Board.

Any hospital scheme may if so directed by the Minister provide for the payment of such portion of the salary and expenses of one or more Public Health Nurses as may be determined by Order in Council. Such nurse or nurses shall be appointed by the Minister and shall carry out school inspection of child welfare and other work of a like nature under the direction of the Minister and shall be paid by the Department such portion of salary and expenses as may be directed by Order in Council.

The salary and expenses of all Public Health Nurses appointed herein shall be paid in full in the first instance by the Department and the portion for which the Board is liable shall be paid to the Department.

Where any person is liable to pay a tax in respect to any lot or other parcel of land such tax shall be at least twenty-five cents.

Where any taxable person is not liable to pay a hospital tax in respect to land, then he shall pay a hospital tax of at least six dollars.

The Secretary-Treasurer of every district shall within one month after entering upon his duties, furnish to the hospital district security by a bond or policy of guarantee in a sum to be named by the Board and such security shall be renewed at the beginning of each year or changed [...] times, whenever renewal or change is r[...] by the Board.

Every trustee and every officer of a [...] shall before entering upon the duties of his office make and subscribe a declaration in a given form.

25.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE HOSPITAL ORDINANCE.

A Government grant from the first day of January, 1920, is fixed at fifty cents per day for each person admitted to a hospital or treated therein. An extra per diem allowance may be made to every hospital which provides for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis or any other special class of patients. Regulations made by Order in Council or by any Hospital Board and approved by the Minister shall have the same force and effect as if they were provisions of the Act.

The local authority within whose area a person has had his home for at least three successive months before being placed in a hospital, if notified by the hospital within a reasonable time by registered mail shall pay the hospital the public ward charge per day of that hospital, such charge not to include any fee to a doctor and where the charge cannot be collected from the patient the maximum amount payable by a town or a municipal district shall be $200, and by a village, $100.

In the event of the death of a patient and his burial by the hospital the local authority shall repay said hos[...] such sum as may be fixed from time to time by the Mini[...]

If any local authority enters into an agreement [...] any hospital for the care and treatment of its resi[...] for an annual sum, the terms of payment fixed h[...] shall not apply.

The Board of every hospital shall in respect to e[...] child born in the hospital cause the proper form u[...] The Vital Statistics Act to be filled up and signed by [...] mother before she leaves the hospital and thereafter t[...] forwarded to the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

26.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE VETERINARY A[...]

Graduates of any veterinary school or college appr[...] by the Senate of the University of Alberta who have [...] the examination prescribed by the Senate and who [...] to the Association a certificate to that effect signed [...] Registrar of the University shall be entitled to be re[...] as veterinary surgeons.

The said Senate shall control the conduct of [...] matters relating to the examination of candida[...]

APPLES!
APPLES!!

Selling balance of Apple Stocck at $1.50 Box

These have been re-packed and are in splendid shape. They are much cheaper than dried fruit.

Straw Hats

Ladies and Children's Fancy Straw and Canvass Hats being sold at a Reduction of

20 per cent.

Oilcloth

Three Pieces 1 1-4 yards Table Oilcloth Floral Patterns. Special per yard 50cts

J. R. MILLER

Drills, Cultivators, Gang Plows and Discs. We handle the Bull Dog Fanning Mill

A. McAlister

Agent For I.H.C. Farm Implements

Price vs. Value

PRICE is one thing.
VALUE is another.
IT is not what you pay for something
So much as what you GET that determines your satisfaction.
Take your hardware for example.
Poor hardware can be sold at a low price
Good reliable hardware commands a higher price
We handle Good reliable hardware and guarantee your satisfaction. The appeal of High Value is lasting.

Banner Hardware

"Yours for Service and satisfaction"

We sell Newcastle Coal

BANNER HARDWARE

Chinook School Exams

(Continued from page One)

Grade II. to Grade III.
Duncan McKenzie.
Lyla Hamon.
Mabel Clipsham.
Sadie McLean.
Francis O'Malley.
Mabel Young.

Grade VI. to Grade VII.
May Todd.
Bessie Bradley.
Caro Dumanowksi.
Muriel Clipsham.
David Smith.
Harry Stata.
Ethel Young.

Grade VII. to Grade VIII.
Jessie Radford.
Irene Marcey.
Crystal Aarsby.
Ernest Noble.
Violet Clipsham.

The following is a list of the students, who were successful in passing the subjects of Grade IX. departmental examination for the year 1921.

The names are arranged in descending order of merit.

Algebra

Mamie Reynolds, Wilda Gray, Estella Vaughn, Robert Hamon, Vera Younggren, Dorothy Smith, Eunice Stephenson, Annie Alson.

Art

Wilda Gray, Robert Hamon, Mamie Reynolds and Vera Younggren, Dorothy Smith, Annie Alson, Estella Vaughn, Eunice Stephenson.

British History

Mamie Reynolds, Estella Vaughn, Earl Otto and Vera Younggren, Robert Hamon, Eunice Stephenson, Ralph Noble.

Biology

Vera Younggren, Robert Hamon, Dorothy Smith, Wilda Gray, Mamie Reynolds and Estella Vaughn (equal), Annie Alson, Eunice Stephenson.

Arithmetic

Dorothy Smith, Vera Younggren, Carl Otto, Robert Hamon, Mamie Reynolds and Estella Vaughn, Eunice Stephenson and Donel Slodden, Annie Alson.

English Composition

Estella Vaughn, Wilda Gray, Vera Younggren, Mamie Reynolds, Eunice Stephenson, Robert Hamon, Dorothy Smith, Annie Alson.

Geometry

Vera Younggren, Eunice Stephenson, Estella Vaughn, Dorothy Smith, Wilda Gray, Mamie Reynolds.

English Literature

Eunice Stephenson, Dorothy Smith, Vera Younggren, Estella Vaughn, Robert Hamon, Wilda Gray, Mamie Reynolds, Annie Alson.

Grammar

Eunice Stephenson, Vera Younggren, Dorothy Smith, Estella Vaughn, Mamie Reynolds, Wilda Gray, Robert Hamon.

Physical Science

Wilda Gray, Mamie Reynolds, Eunice Stephenson, Robert Hamon, Vera Younggren, Dorothy Smith, Estella Vaughn, Annie Alson.

ROAD RUNNING NORTH OF CHINOOK CONSIDERED TRUNK ROAD BY COUNCIL OF SOUNDING CREEK

Council convened at 11 a.m. All councillors present.

On the reading of the minutes, Mr. Coad objected that Mr. Fraser and not he, was the mover of the resolution dealing with raising the assessment. On motion of Mr. Cowin, the minutes were adopted with this correction.

Mr. Cowin moved and it was carried, that a new eight foot leaning wheel grader be purchased. It was also decided on Mr. Proctor's motion, that two additional fresnoes and some extra shoes and runners be purchased from the Western Corrugated Culvert Co.

The following resolution was then passed on motion of Mr. Cameron: That the road running north and south through Youngstown and the road running north from Chinook, be considered trunk roads, to be maintained by special vote of the council; that such maintenance be not chargeable to any one division, and that the secretary be instructed to draft a bylaw for consideration at the next meeting of the council embodying the principles of this resolution.

A large delegation then waited on the council for the purpose of protesting against the manner in which the assessment increase had been apportioned.

After a rather prolonged discussion, it was decided on motion of Mr. Fraser, that the offending resolution be rescinded, and that the assessment be continued on the same basis as last year with the exception that lands assessed at $3,000 be lowered to $2,800, and that the Supplementary Revenue rate be raised sufficiently to meet the amount required by the provincial government.

It was further decided that the assessment on the west half of 7-29-8 be reduced to $2,000 per quarter; and that the secretary be instructed to visit the N.W. 29-30-9 and the east half 6-29-8 and ascertain whether they are at present assessed higher than adjoining land of similar quality.

On motion of Mr. Coad, the Reeve and Mr. Cowin were appointed a committee to look after the expenditure of the government grants.

On motion of Mr. Coad it was decided that the following bills be paid:

Pay sheets—Div. No. 1, $660.75; No. 2, $249.00; No. 3, $95.00; No. 4, $93.20; No. 5, $360.50; No. 6, $92.58; Western Corrugated Culvert Co., road machinery, $295.36; U.F.A., repairs, $68.40; Imperial Lumber Yards, repairs, $2.45; Mrs. Averill, disinfecting, $25.00; Mussens, Limited, grader repairs, $181.62; express, $23.22; L. M. Colpitts, salary, $125.00; weed inspecting, $14.50; S. Beare, stationery, $9.45; Anderson pound, $69.48; sign, Div. 2, $2.00; telephone bill, $8.50; W. C. Auld, 3 months light, $5.25; Young quarantine accounts, coal $19.00, draying $6.25.

On motion of Mr. Farrow, the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Saturday, July 9th.

Stewart Administration

Promises AND Performs

VERY little serious criticism has ever been levelled at the Stewart administration This is because, in accordance with the eternal principles of Liberalism, it has dealt fairly and justly by the people. It has given uniformly good government of a constructive kind, unhampered by considerations of political exigency, and always with the view of public betterment. It has stood for the square deal for everybody in everything Its record has withstood successfully and with flying colors the acid test of the keenest possible public criticism.

ALBERTA'S UPWARD PROGRESS

No greater tribute to the Alberta government could be paid than that offered by Mrs. H. M. Edwards, of McLeod, president of the provincial council of women, who, in the preface to the first and second editions of her book on "The legal status of women of Alberta," says that "the women of Alberta are more favored in regard to legal status than are those of any other province in Canada." Such tribute might justly be applied to all classes in the province, for the legislative record of Alberta's Liberal governments has been one of constantly upward progress, many of the enactments placed on the statute books having been adopted by other progressive governments of Canada and elsewhere.

FOR RURAL DISTRICTS

Although the needs of urban communities have been well looked after, the legislation enacted for the special benefit of the rural parts of the province is of striking importance. The appropriation this year for roads, bridges, and ferries is over two and one-quarter million dollars, making a total appropriation for that purpose in five years six and one-quarter million dollars. The province has been covered by a network of telephone lines, so that now even the most remote districts are in almost instant touch with populated centres. When unfavorable seasons were experienced in certain portions of the province, the government did not hesitate, but paid out nearly one and one-quarter million dollars for seed grain, feed, and other relief. The "Cow Bill" has been wonderfully successful in enabling farmers in the newer districts to secure cattle under government loans. Farmers are protected under another act from unscrupulous machinery and other contracts. A great deal of other and similar legislation might be mentioned. The government in all its dealings has recognized that the future development of the province rests largely with the agricultural, live stock, and dairy interests, and has endeavored to encourage them to the full extent of its power

IN INTERESTS OF WOMEN

Alberta women are especially favored. Alberta was the first province in Canada to grant equal provincial and municipal suffrage. A mother has equal rights with the father in their children. Married women have full control of their own property. Women have a special interest in the "Exemption from Seizures Ordinance," which protects the family home from seizure under execution. A widow's interest in her husband's estate, despite provisions in a will to the contrary, is also protected. Other legislation has been enacted for women. What more could the government have done for them

HELPING RURAL SCHOOLS

The educational facilities in Alberta are on a high plane. In order to promote the efficiency and encourage the permanency of rural school teachers, the government pays one-third of the cost of building and furnishing the teachers' home. Consolidated schools, where they are desired, are aided by government grants. Where consolidation is impossible or is not desired, three times the usual grant is made to two-room schools, so that educational facilities may be largely increased. The educational opportunity of the child in the country is now more nearly equal to that of the child in the town or city, by reason of special legislation providing for high school education in the rural districts. The government believes in providing adequate educational facilities for even the most remote districts, so that the children of settlers miles from a railroad or settlements may have a fair start in life.

THE STEWART GOVERNMENT today stands behind an imposing record of legislation, created during the last fifteen years, that has truly met the needs of all classes of people in the province. The opening up of the great north country; the provincial guarantee of irrigation bonds; the guarantee of the bonds of drainage districts; the strong, systematic and successful effort to obtain wider markets for Alberta coal; legislation along practical lines directly affecting labor, including the workmen's compensation act; the gigantic strides in health legislation—all these stand as monuments to the progressive policy of the government, and prove that, as the result of the Liberal regime in this province

Alberta Has the Most Beneficent and Far-Reaching Legislation of any Province in Canada

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA OFFERS THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENTS

10-YEAR
6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Dated May 1, 1921; Maturing May 1, 1931.
Price $98.16
and accrued Interest from May 1, 1921
YIELD 6.25 per cent.
Denominations: $100, $500, $1,000

15-YEAR
6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Dated April 1, 1921; Maturing April 1, 1936
Price $97.59
and accrued Interest from April 1, 1921
YIELD 6.25 per cent.
Denominations: $500, $1,000

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

These Bonds may also be purchased through your Local Bank, or from any recognized Bond House in the Province of Alberta

Address all communications to the Deputy Provincial Treasurer

HON. C. R. MITCHELL, Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alta.

Province Of Alberta Co-operative Credit Societies

The Provincial Government has provided legislation designed to encourage the co-operation of farmers by adequate credit, o ger term loans, lower interest rates, cash prices for purchases, saving of time and labour, and an improved community spirit.

Increased Farm Credit depends upon:
(1) Greater reliability of loans.
(2) Certainty of repayment.
(3) Adequate powers of security.

The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act, in its amended form, grants exceptional powers in the matter of taking necessary security, and repayment can be safely provided for.

Organization of a Society requires:—
I. Fifteen signatures to petition to incorporate.
II. Thirty members in good standing to start operations.
III. Each member to subscribe for $100 stock on which he pays twenty per cent. in cash and twenty per cent. each year thereafter.
IV. Affairs controlled by Board of Directors.
V. Limited liability.

Guarantees of Municipal District and Government are given in accordance with terms of Act.

If You Are Interested and Desire Fuller Information Communicate With—

Hon. C. R. MITCHELL, Provincial Treasurer,

W. M. SELLER, Supervisor Co-operative Credit Act, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton

...ve of certain veterinary schools or colleges as ... instruction, prescribe the conditions upon which ...terinary school or college may be approved, prescribe the subjects upon which candidates shall be examined, determine the fee which shall be payable by candidates and make rules and regulations respecting the times when examinations shall be held and respecting the applications of candidates therefor.

The right of a candidate to appeal from the Board of Examiners to the Ministers has been struck out.

27.—THE POLICE PENSION ACT.

This Act not being of general interest the reader is referred to the Act itself for the provisions of the scheme.

28.—AN ACT RESPECTING ADVANCES FOR THE PURCHASE OF FEED FOR ASSISTANCE OF FARMERS AND THE SECURITIES FOR REPAYMENT THEREOF.

The Act contains the same provisions as that of 1920 the only difference being as to dates and that in 1921 not more than $50.00 worth of goods shall be advanced to any one person.

29.—THE SEED GRAIN ACT, 1921.

This Act contains the same provisions as that of 1920, the only differences being that the dates are changed and that in 1921 the limit of seed for a quarter-section shall not exceed $100.00 worth, nor the total advances for seed grain and feed $900.00, and that the provisions of The Power Act shall not apply to mortgages under the Act.

[30.—AN] ACT TO AMEND THE RECLAMATION ACT.

[The] consent of two-thirds of the owners residing on lands to be benefitted has been done away with in connection with reclamation work initiated by the province, but each private owner shall be chargeable as to original costs and costs of maintenance in respect to each parcel in proportion to the estimated benefit as shown on the assessment roll made by the engineer at the inception of the work. The collector's roll as provided for by The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, shall, when prepared by an engineer and forwarded to the municipal secretary be received and dealt with in the same manner as if it were a collector's roll received from the secretary of a drainage district and the amounts shall be collected and recovered as if they were drainage rates imposed under the Act.

The amount required for maintenance shall be fixed annually by the engineer and the amount chargeable in respect of each parcel of land belonging to a private owner shall be included in the collector's roll as a rate to be collected.

[The] Minister may at any time without a petition or holding an election thereon, form the lands affected by the drainage works into a drainage district within the meaning of The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, and provide for the election of a Board who shall thereafter conduct the affairs of the district as if the same had been formed under the Act.

Similar amendments have been made for the carrying out of drainage works and reclamation by the Dominion Government.

31.—AN ACT TO CONFIRM AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA AND ONE J. D. McARTHUR PROVIDING THE ASSUMPTION OF CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Act confirms an agreement made the 23rd day of July, 1920, by which the Government takes over all the capital stock of the Company and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway free from all liability to J. D. McArthur Company and the Union Bank of Canada.

The Act gives the Government authority to lend the Company an amount not exceeding a total of two and one-[half million] dollars upon the security of the property assets, rentals and revenue, present and future of the railway.

J. D. McArthur is given an option up to the first day of July, 1927, but not thereafter to buy back the road upon payment to the Government of an amount equal to the total of all moneys expended by it in excess of the net revenues received from operation, together with interest on the several sums expended from the dates of such expenditures at six per cent. per annum.

The Government may at any time prior to the exercise of the option pay the said J. D. McArthur the sum of seven hundred and ten thousand dollars, and thereupon the option granted shall absolutely cease and determine and all the rights of the said J. D. McArthur shall be at an end.

The appointment of the Honorable Charles Stewart as President, the Honourable C. R. Mitchell as Vice-President, and the Honourable Messrs. Boyle, MacLean and Coté as directors is ratified and confirmed.

32.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE TRAVELLING SHOWS ACT.

This Act increases the license fees payable to the Province by travelling shows.

A license fee payable to the Provincial Secretary for every day upon which a show exhibits in Alberta shall be as follows:

For every menagerie; wild west show, carnival or collection of side shows, in every city, if travelling with—

Over thirty cars	$250.00
From 21 to 30 cars	150.00
" 11 " 20 "	100.00
" 6 " 10 "	50.00
" 3 " 5 "	30.00
2 cars	25.00
1 car	10.00

In towns and villages if travelling with—

Over 30 cars	$100.00
From 21 to 30 cars	75.00
" 11 " 20 "	50.00
" 6 " 10 "	35.00
" 3 " 5 "	30.00
[illegible]	25.00
[illegible]	10.00

[For every] other show such sum as may be determined [by the Prov]incial Secretary, for every day upon which the [show is li]censed to be exhibited.

[33.—AN] ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Act ratifies and confirms an agreement made the [illegible] day of July, 1920, between the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, and the Central Canada Railway Companies of the first part, the Government of Alberta of the second part, J. D. McArthur Limited and the Union Bank of the third part, the Canadian Pacific Railway of the fourth part, and John D. McArthur of the fifth part, the general provisions of which are as follows:

The Government agrees to advance an amount up to two and one-half million dollars to the Canadian Pacific Railway to bring the McArthur lines up to reasonable standard of operating efficiency.

The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Companies shall become debtors to the Province for all moneys advanced and such advances shall be repayable on the first day of July, 1925, or at the option of the railway companies on the first day of July, 1930, with interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly. As security, each of the said railway companies grants to the Province by way of mortgage its undertakings, franchise, rolling stock, lines of railway and assets of every kind, such grants to be void on repayment as aforesaid. J. D. McArthur and the Union Bank postpone their rights and interests to the security granted the Government.

The Government appoints the Canadian Pacific Railway as manager of the line and the McArthur Companies agree to and confirm it.

The Manager with the approval of the Government shall disburse all moneys advanced and shall take full and absolute charge of and conduct the railways. The Government may name one of the directors and no salaries shall be paid the directors during the term of the agreement.

The manager shall have control for five years and thereafter subject to three months' notice either way.

The manager's remuneration shall be 15 per cent. of the revenues of the railways in excess of working expenditures as defined in The Railway Act.

The Act also validates and confirms another agreement of July 21st, 1920, between the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Railway Companies and the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government to the effect that all through rates shall be divided on a pro rata basis, that is to say, each Company's share of each through rate shall be the proportion thereof which such Company's local class rate bears to the sum of the local class rates covering the entire movement.

Charges for terminal services shall be such as may be agreed on between the parties.

By another agreement brought down as a Sessional Paper, all the stock of the Railway Companies except qualifying shares for directors has been transferred to the Royal Trust Company and the Trust Company is given an option exercisable at any time within five years from the 21st day of July, 1920, to become the sole owners of all the stock of the said companies upon payment of the sum of Two Million Dollars and interest to the date of the taking over of the said companies under the option.

34.—AN ACT RESPECTING LIENS ON GOODS AND CHATTELS.

[Every] person shall have a particular lien for the payment [of a d]ebt upon a chattel upon which he has expended his labour or skill at the request of the owner.

[Eve]ry warehouseman shall have a particular lien upon [prope]rty stored with him for his proper charges including carrier charges when the carrier deposits the property with the warehouseman subject to the payment of charges.

Every wharfinger shall have a particular lien on the goods entrusted to his keeping for his lawful charges.

Every bailee whether gratuitous or for reward shall have a particular lien on the goods and chattels bailed to him by the owner thereof for any charges due him under the terms of the contract or charges for care after the contract has run out, or if there be no contract after the expiration of the time specified in a notice given the bailor by the bailee to take the goods away. A judge may dispense with the giving of notice if the bailor's address be not known.

Active or constructive and continued possession of the property is essential to the existence of the lien. The right of a lien may be waived by an express agreement in writing based on legal consideration. A person may detain goods until he is paid and if the debt and storage charges, if any, remain unpaid for six months, or if the goods are not removed at the expiration of the time fixed in the contract, the lien holder may on not less than thirty days' notice to the owner, apply to a judge and he may make such order with respect to the sale and the manner of conducting same as to him seems just. If the goods are perishable the lien holder may apply to a judge for order for immediate sale.

In the event of a dispute as to the amount due or in the absence of the bailor the judge may fix the amount or direct action to be brought.

The proceeds of a sale shall be applied first in payment of the expenses of the sale, then the lien holders' debt and the balance to the party entitled thereto. If not handed over forthwith such balance shall be paid by the person conducting the sale to the Provincial Treasurer and if not claimed within one year shall go to the General Revenue of the Province. Possession of goods and chattels before the passing of this Act shall be deemed possession under this Act.

This Act shall apply only to such cases of lien where there is not provision for realizing by sale in any other statute or where no provision is made in any other statute for determining the respective rights of the owner and the ...e.

Nothing in the Act shall modify or repeal the law respecting general liens.

The Section enforcing liens for the improvement of ... is contained in The Mechanics' Lien Act is by this ... repealed.

35.—THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS ACT.

The Minister is authorized and empowered to sell by public auction at such upset price or reserve bid and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by Order in Council any public lands and to give receipts, agreements of sale and transfers therefor.

If the purchaser makes default it shall be lawful for the Minister at his option to rescind the sale or to take action to recover the amount due with costs through the Courts.

It shall be lawful for a Minister in all cases where land has been vested in the Crown by virtue of tax enforcement proceedings to retransfer the land on payment of taxes, costs, penalties and all claims of the Crown, and of any municipal district for said Crown relief or other claim.

In the event of a re-transfer the rights of all parties in the land shall be restored as they existed at the time of the cancellation of the certificate of title. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make rules and regulations governing the sale of public lands and it shall not be necessary for the auctioneer conducting said sale to obtain a license under the provisions of An Ordinance Respecting Auctioneers, Hawkers and Pedlars. The Minister may sell public lands by private sale provided said sale be authorized by Order in Council and provided that lands forfeited to the Crown under tax enforcement have been first offered at public auction and the sale has been abortive.

36.—THE JURY ACT.

Subject to many exemptions any inhabitant of the Province over twenty-five and under sixty years of age who is a British subject shall be liable to serve as a juror in civil and criminal cases tried by jury in the Judicial District in which he or she resides.

No woman shall be compelled to serve as a juror unless prior to the service of a summons upon her she signs a document signifying her willingness to so serve.

The Sheriff of each Judicial District shall before the first day of November in each year compile from voters' lists or assessment rolls a separate list for each of the places fixed for sittings of the Court. The lists for Calgary and Edmonton shall contain not less than five hundred names, for other places not less than one hundred names and such list shall be returned to the Clerk of the Court.

Until the Parliament of Canada enacts that it shall not be necessary to keep a jury together during the adjournment of a trial for indictable offences no woman shall be summoned to serve on a criminal jury.

Every jury shall consist of six persons any five of whom may return a verdict in civil action but in criminal cases, the verdict must be unanimous.

Full directions are given for the drawing of the jury panel by lot.

In all actions triable by a jury, if a woman be a party to the action she may at any time notify the Clerk of the Court that she desires three women to be upon the jury and in such event the jury shall be composed of three women and three men. If all the parties of an action be women they may at any time notify the Clerk that all the jury be women and in such event the jury shall be composed of six women. If the rights of a woman or women who are not parties to the action are involved, such woman or women or any party to the action may apply to a judge for an order that one-half or all of the jury be women and the judge may make such order as to him seems proper, provided always that the notice and application for such jurors must be given or made at least twenty days before the opening of the sittings of the Court at which the trial is to be held.

Every man summoned and every woman who having signed a consent to serve as a juror who fails to obey the summons shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $50.00 or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment.

This Act shall come into force on the first day of August, 1921.

37.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE GAME ACT.

The open season for prairie chicken remains at two weeks from the 15th October to the 1st November. The limit of ten birds to be killed by one person per day has not changed, but the total to be killed by one person in one season has been reduced from one hundred to fifty birds.

The open season for Hungarian partridge is the month of October as formerly but the number that may be killed by one person in one day has been incresed from five to ten and in one season from twenty-five to fifty birds.

The close season for muskrats has been extended and now stands from May 1st to December 1st instead of November 1st as formerly.

The amendment provides that camp helpers do not require to take out licenses as such camp helpers.

Penalties as for violation of the Act may now be imposed for violation of any regulation made under the Act.

Every railway or express company or other common carrier shall make a return to the Department of Agriculture before the tenth of each month showing the shipments of pelts or skins of wild animals received for shipment or shipped beyond the boundaries of the province.

The onus of proof that the tax has been paid shall be on the party in whose possession the pelt or skin is found and any person evading or attempting to evade payment of the tax in any way shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Ten Dollars and costs for each offence.

Every postmaster, every mayor and secretary of a town or city, every reeve and secretary of a village or a municipal district, every commissioner for oaths, every notary public, every justice of the peace, every secretary of a public or separate school board, every sheriff, deputy sheriff or acting sheriff, every clerk or deputy clerk of the Court in any Judicial District, every officer, non-commissioned officer or constable of the Alberta Provincial Police, every issuer of game licenses and every game guardian shall have power to issue licenses or permits to residents of any part of the Province to carry firearms and to issue a permit in Form 76 referred to in Section 118 of the Criminal Code. No charge shall be made for any such license or permit.

38.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS SEED GRAIN ACT.

Owner is interpreted to include any bona fide purchaser of land under a written agreement of sale.

No advance shall be made after the first day of January, 1921, except as follows: (a) Any Municipal District may advance in respect to any quarter section for use in 1921 seed grain to the value of $100 or less; (b) No advance shall be made which together with prior advances shall have the effect of charging any quarter section with a greater sum than $900; (c) No advance shall be made to any person who is not the registered owner in fee simple of the quarter section in respect of which the advance is sought except with the consent of the registered owner.

The Secretary Treasurer shall take from every person to whom seed grain is supplied a demand note and a written agreement for a lien in form provided, in favour of the municipal district upon all crops grown upon the lands mentioned in his application during the year in which the notice is given.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Act, when a municipality files or has filed a lien in any year, such municipality shall in every year thereafter have a lien; (a) Upon all crops grown from seed advanced; (b) Upon the land named in the application except where the applicant is not the owner; (c) Upon all crops grown upon the land named in the application except where the advance was made to a person who was not at the time of the advance the owner of the land and the land has ceased to be in the occupation or possession of such person.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall cause notice of each lien agreement to be registered within sixty days of the date of the agreement with the Registration Clerk for chattel mortgages in the district in which the land is situated.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to enforce any lien if the amount due under the note be not paid prior to the 15th day of October of the year in which the note is given and the remedies provided by The Municipal Disticts Act for the collection of taxes with costs by distress or suit shall be available for the collection of the said indebtedness at any time after the date herein mentioned.

All notices as to liens taken under the Act in any year and prior to the first day of May, 1921, if registered within sixty days of the passing of this Act shall be good notwithstanding that the provisions of the Act at the time when such agreement was made may have required that the notice should be filed within thirty days of the date of the agreement.

In the event of moneys advanced under the Act not being repaid before the 31st day of December next following the advance, the Municipal District shall, unless otherwise directed by the Minister, borrow an amount sufficient to repay the person, bank or corporation that made the advance and shall issue debenture or debentures to secure the same.

Full directions are given as to the form, term and repayment of such debenture or debentures.

39.—AN ACT TO ASSIST CERTAIN DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

Drainage districts have been formed, and the estimated cost of the drainage works in the said districts is as follows:

No. 1. Holden	$200,000
No. 4. Daysland	300,000
No. 6. Viking	41,000
No. 7. Dickson	46,000

The Government is given power to guarantee the debentures of the said districts for the said amounts respectively.

The Provincial Treasurer shall arrange for the sale and fix the sale price in connection therewith.

The drainage works shall be dealt with in the manner and by the persons or bodies as directed by the Minister of Public Works. Should the Province be called upon to make any payment under the guarantee the liability shall remain unimpaired and enforceable by the Province against the district.

40.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT.

The Amusement Tax shall be on the price of admission as follows:

Admission from	10c.	to	15c.	a tax of 1c.
Admission over	15c.	to	50c.	a tax of 2½c.
Admission over	50c.	to	75c.	a tax of 5c.
Admission over	75c.	to	$1.25	a tax of 10c.
Admission over	$1.25	to	$2.00	a tax of 12½c.
Admission over	$2.00			a tax of 25c.

A tax of twenty-five cents shall be paid by every person attending any boxing bout or contest.

Where admission is given by pass or complimentary ticket the tax shall be at the highest rate charged for admittance to the performance.

41.—AN ACT TO ASSIST THE LETHBRIDGE-NORTHERN IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

The Act provides for a Government guarantee of the debentures of the district to the amount of Five Million, Four Hundred Thousand Dollars. In the event of any payment by the Province under the guarantee the liability shall remain unimpaired and enforceable by the Province against the district.

The Board of Trustees of the district shall not take any step preparatory to the construction of or to the making of a contract for the construction of any works, but all such matters shall be dealt with by the Irrigation Council exclusively and to that end all powers in regard to the same vested in the said Board shall be exclusively vested in and exercised by the said Irrigation Council except where the Minister in writing directs otherwise.

The Lethbridge Irrigation District Act, 1920, is hereby repealed.

42.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE VILLAGE ACT.

"Resident elector" is restricted to a person actually residing in the village or within two miles thereof.

Objections to the petition for the formation of a village must be filed within thirty days instead of forty days as formerly.

Persons eligible for councillors shall be resident electors of the village who can read and write and are British subjects. Owners of land in a summer resort village shall be qualified as electors and councillors without being residents.

The father and mother of any person whose name appears on the assessment rolls are entitled to vote at elections if otherwise qualified.

Provision is made for giving a person whose name does not appear on the assessment roll but who would be entitled to vote at an election for councillors the right to vote under The Municipal Hospitals Act.

The Council is given power to employ one or more Health Nurses and to share expenses with another Municipality or with the Department of Public Health.

Power to execute a contract with any person to supply utilities for a village is now given upon receipt of an authorization by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners founded upon a petition signed by a majority of the resident electors.

Amendments providing for the care of the sick follow the provisions of The Hospitals Ordinance.

All buildings and improvements upon lands in any village other than a summer village shall, commencing with the year 1922 and without any by-law to that effect in every year after any debentures have been issued and so long as such debentures are unpaid, be assessed and taxed at not less than 50 per cent. of their value.

Provisions are inserted providing for equalization of assessment.

A by-law for a levy of a business tax must be passed prior to the first day of May instead of the first day of June as formerly.

A village is required to levy and collect all taxes imposed by The Supplementary Revenue Act, The Municipal Hospitals Act and The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, as in the said Acts provide.

A tenant may be compelled to pay taxes on the property he occupies, in which case he shall deduct the amount from the rent.

Sections for restraining animals at large shall be repealed from and after a date to be fixed by Order in Council.

43.—AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF NAMES OF HOMES.

"Registrar" means the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Any person owning a home in the Province and desiring to register same may advertise his intention in the Alberta Gazette, one issue and may file a declaration in duplicate as per form given with the registrar setting out his name, address and description and the name selected and the registrar shall, if satisfied that the person is entitled to the name selected, issue a certificate for the exclusive use of such name by the owner. Names identical or similar to any registered name may not be registered.

The name shall attach to the land and pass with a transfer to the home unless reserved by agreement or relinquished by registration. If a person has designated his home by any name for two years prior to this Act and finds that another person has taken such name, he may apply to have the same name registered as the name of his home with the addition of some indicating locality or he may apply to have the registration of the other person cancelled and the registrar, if satisfied that such person knew or ought to have known that he was registering a name used by another, may cancel such registration.

No person shall register as the name of his home or as part of the name of his home a registered brand unless he has been using such name to describe his home for at least two years prior to the passing of this Act.

No person shall register as the name of his home a pedigree prefix registered in the National Live Stock Records of Canada excepting the person having such prefix registered.

The registrar shall be entitled to a fee of Two Dollars for filing declaration and issue of certificate.

Any person violating any of the provisions of the Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars and in default to imprisonment not exceeding Thirty days, but such provision shall not apply to any person who has designated his home for a period of two years prior to the passing of this Act by any name registered by another person.

44.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ACT.

Stock is now required to be paid for as follows: 20 per cent. cash with application, no payment the next year, then 20 per cent. each year until paid in full.

The Government is now empowered to guarantee to the full amount any security, obligation or financial undertaking given or taken by a society after May 1st, 1921, or taken prior to but renewed after that date. If any society is remiss in collecting amounts due on stock after notice the Provincial Treasurer may collect same.

The Board shall be made up of four directors elected annually by the subscribers, three named by the Provincial Treasurer and one by each municiaplity giving a guarantee.

Personal property includes growing or future crops and provision is made for lien on same.

When any society realizes or attempts to realize the amount of any loan made to a member, such member and his family shall not be entitled to the benefits conferred by The Exemptions Ordinance. No application for a loan shall be approved by any society until the same shall have been submitted to an inspector appointed under this Act and he shall have confirmed the same.

45.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE TOWN ACT.

The abstract of the town finance up to the 31st October shall now be prepared by the Secretary-Treasurer instead of by the auditor and the auditor's report for the year shall be in before the first day of February instead of March.

Non-payment of current year's taxes shall not disqualify a person from voting if all arrears are paid.

The father and the mother of a person assessed who is qualified to vote shall be entitled to vote if otherwise qualified and their names shall be put on the list on application during July and August. An officer of a corporation must produce a certificate authorizing him to vote for such corporation.

The Council is given power to employ one or more health nurses and to arrange to divide the costs with another municipality or with the Department of Health.

Power to pass by-laws restraining animals from running at large is repealed after a date to be fixed by Order in Council.

Power to pass by-laws preventing vice, drunkenness and for suppressing disorderly houses is struck out, such matters being dealt with under The Criminal Code.

The standard provisions of The Hospitals Ordinance are inserted as to the care and treatment of the sick.

If any debentures are in arrears either in respect of principal or prior to May 1st in any year buildings and improvements shall, without any by-laws to that effect, be assessed at not less than fifty per cent. of their value.

Business tax may be imposed on a rental basis or on a floor space basis.

The standard provisions as to qualification of assessments are inserted. All appeals shall be completed by the Council by the 20th June and by a Judge before the 1st of September.

A tenant may on notice pay taxes and deduct the amount from the rent payable to the landlord. Tax recovery takes the place for forfeiture proceedings, except as in The Tax Recovery ct provided.

46.—AN ACT T AMEND THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS ACT.

A by-law for election of councillors by divisions may be voted on at the annual election only, and if carried the Minister shall determine the boundaries of the divisions.

A candidate in his acceptance, must state that he is twenty-one years of age, that he is a resident, that his taxes are paid up to the 31st of December last but one preceding, that he can read and write, that he is a British subject, that he is not otherwise disqualified and that he will accept the office if elected.

The chief resident officer of any corporation shall be entitled to vote for the corporation upon producing a certificate from the Head Office authorizing him to represent it.

At a general election of councillors every elector shall vote for the total number of councillors to be elected and not for any less number except where divisions have been established in the municipal district, in which case he shall vote only in the division in which he resides, or if a non-resident voter in some one division chosen by him.

The council is given power to employ one or more public health nurses and to arrange to divide the costs with any municipality or with the Department of Public Health.

The Council may provide for the prevention of loose wire, open wells or other excavations dangerous to stock and to regulate the storage of threshed grain upon any premises accessible to stock.

Power to suppress disorderly houses and gambling houses has been struck out, as that comes under the provisions of The Criminal Code.

The council is given power to acquire lands for recreation grounds and provisions of The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, are made applicable to municipal drains.

The provisions regarding the restraining of animals from being at large are repealed from a date to be fixed by Order in Council.

The standard provisions of The Hospitals Ordinance are inserted.

Where any minerals on or beneath the surface of any land are leased or are otherwise in the possession of any person other than the owner of such minerals or are worked by the owner thereof for sale or used in his business or otherwise for profit, then such minerals shall be assessed separately.

A district is allowed five per cent. commission for collection of taxes under The Supplementary Revenue and Educational Tax Act.

The Council may by by-law passed prior to May 1st in each year provide for a levy of a business tax, but if the provisions are made to apply to any trade, business or profession licensed under the Act, the license fee shall be deducted from the amount of the business tax.

The provisions for equalization of assessments are inserted. A uniform rate of taxation shall not exceed in any one year 2 per cent. of the assessed value.

The district shall collect any drainage rates levied under the provisions of The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, or The Reclamation Act.

Tax recovery takes the place of forfeiture proceedings except as in The Tax Recovery Act provided.

47.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE TAX RECOVERY ACT.

Land in summer resort villages is liable to be sold for arrears of taxes not paid before the 1st day of May and the list of such lands in arrears shall be sent in on or before the 14th day of June. The requirements as to posting up lists and notices in the Treasurer's office shall not apply to Improvement Districts. Any land offered for sale since the 17th day of May, 1919, and not sold shall, until sale thereof be included in the list of lands submitted to the Mayor and Reeve and the costs which have been advertised in connection with the offering for sale of such lands shall be added to the arrears and become a part thereof.

When any person having an interest in lands offered for sale at a Tax Sale becomes a bidder, he shall publicly declare his interest therein, otherwise, any sale made to him, shall be void and any moneys paid shall be forfeited to the Municipality.

In the event of any person interested in the land offered for sale, becoming the purchaser thereof, the certificate of title issued to him shall disclose and preserve the priority of all mortgages, encumbrances, registered charges on liens having priority over his interest aforesaid.

Land bought by a municipality shall be sold at the first favourable opportunity, provided that lands forfeited in a city shall not be sold until the Council approves of such sale, and any other municipality after paying irrigation rates, if any, may retain lands, but shall pay school taxes on such lands, while in its possession. Out of proceeds of sale, irrigation rates shall be paid first, then expenses, then all other taxes proportionately, in case there is not enough to pay all.

Arrears of taxes and costs must be paid at the time of the sale and the balance of the purchase price within two weeks after the expiration of one year from the sale, otherwise the purchaser forfeits all claim to the lands and to the amount paid thereon. Notice is now required to be given by registered mail and in one issue Gazette and in one issue of newspaper at expiration of nine months of the period of one year for redemption, and the owner must redeem within the year.

After the officer or other person has forwarded a list of arrears of taxes to the Treasurer such officer or other person shall not collect any arrears included in such statement.

48.—AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO INCORPORATE LACOMBE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND AN ACT RESPECTING LACOMBE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Act gives the Company power to extend the line in a general north-westerly direction to a point in the vicinity of the western end of Pigeon Lake, thence in a general north-easterly direction to a point in or near the City of Edmonton, a total mileage of 125 miles. Power is given to raise the bond issue on the line from $25,000 to $30,000 per mile.

In addition to the sums loaned the road prior to January 1st, 1921, the Government is empowered to raise by way of loan and lend the Company the sum of $150,000.

49.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE STALLION ENROLMENT ACT.

No person, partnership, firm or corporation shall stand, travel or offer for services any grade stallion within that area in the Province bounded on the north by the North Saskatchewan River, on the east by the fourth Meridian, on the south by the northern boundary of townships 29 and on the west by range 3, west of the fifth Meridian, from the northern boundary of townships 29 to the northern boundary of townships 41 and by the fifth meridian from the northern boundary of townships 41 to the North Saskatchewan River, or at any place in the province south of the northern boundary of townships 29.

If, in the opinion of the Board, it appears from the second of reports received that the percentage of mares which have proved to be in foal is too low, the Chairman may, on the recommendation of the Board, cancel the certificate of enrolment previously issued in respect of any stallion.

The owner of any stallion siring a foal, shall have a lien without registration for service fees until the foal reaches the age of two years and such lien shall have priority and such owner may seize and sell the foal at any time during the currency of the lien.

If service fees are not paid at the time of service, and the mare is sold or removed out of the province, the fees shall become due and payable upon the date of such sale or removal.

50.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE LIVE STOCK ENCOURAGEMENT ACT.

The Department shall have a charge upon the real and personal property within the province of every purchaser, as security for the payment of any promissory note whensoever given by the Association of which he is a member and the Minister is given power to take possession of any such property and to send notice thereof to the purchaser and upon the expiry of fourteen days, to sell the same as if he were the owner thereof.

All live stock and offspring shall be the property of the Government until the notes are paid. If any male over two years old is sold, the proceeds must be paid to the Commissioner who, if otherwise sufficiently secured, may give back the whole amount, or any part thereof.

The Commissioner or an Inspector may permit substitution and shall forthwith brand any substituted animal and vent the brand on any animals released.

The Commissioner may seize and sell stock if default is made in payment of interest.

51.—AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS ACTING IN THE EXECUTION OF STATUTORY OR OTHER PUBLIC DUTIES.

Any action against any public officer shall be subject to certain provisions the chief of which are as follows:

(a) The action must be commenced within six months next after the act complained of; in the case of a continuance of injury or damage within six months after the ceasing thereof.

(b) Where a judgment is obtained by the defendant it shall carry costs to be taxed as between solicitor and client.

(c) In an action for damages, tender and amends before the action was commenced may be pleaded.

(d) If in the opinion of the Court a plaintiff has not given the defendant a sufficient opportunity of tendering amends the Court may award the defendant costs to be taxed as between solicitor and client.

52.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE FACTORY ACT.

The power given the advisory committee to determine a minimum wage for women has been amended to read "recommend the division of employees into different classes having regard to locality and occupation and to investigate and recommend."

The power given the advisory committee to "determine" has been struck out and the word "recommend" substituted and the following added "and also to recommend the division of occupations into classes as regards apprentices and to recommend the length of time a person must serve and if advisable the conditions a person must fulfil as an apprentice in any occupation."

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may continue the advisory committee now existing, and by order make the recommendations of the committee effective.

53.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT.

Subject to the provisions of the Act as to withdrawals and as to the non-inclusions of certain crops all owners and occupants of land within the Hail Insurance District shall be insured against loss or damage by hail and shall be liable to assessment.

Where any person other than the owner or occupant of land whereon insured crops are grown has an interest in such crops, such person shall be insured against loss or damage by hail in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Representatives shall receive Six Dollars per day instead of Four Dollars.

The Board is given power to re-insure.

Every owner or occupant must before the fifteenth of June send in a crop report in a prescribed form and the Lessee may send a report in lieu of the owner. In default of sending such report the Secretary Treasurer may make such report and charge the costs as Hail Insurance Tax.

Applications to be reincluded shall be sent forthwith to the Board by the Secretary-Treasurer, but in no case shall insurance be in force until the application is received by the Board in Calgary.

Raw or unbroken land shall be considered to be withdrawn from the operation of the Act.

In order to get a rebate, notice of the crops destroyed from any cause other than hail must be sent to the Board not later than August 1st.

Hail insurance is extended to the 30th September.

Claims, notices of which are not sent in before November 1st of the year are barred.

Claims of 1919 and 1920 of which no notice has been sent in are barred.

The insured may by notice after being insured and before the crop is destroyed or damaged by hail, increase the insurance from six to eight dollars, from six to ten dollars or from eight to ten dollars per acre, but such increase shall not be in force until the application reaches the Board at Calgary.

Where crops growing on leased lands are insured the owner or occupant shall have a first charge upon all the insured crops and security for the payment of the tax or so much thereof as is not payable with respect to crop payable to the lessor.

Provision is made whereby the lessor may enforce his charge upon a sufficient quantity of crop to discharge the said tax or part thereof.

54.—THE SCHOOL ORDINANCE.

The School Ordinance is amended to provide for the consolidation of two or more rural school districts, a village and rural school districts, a town and rural school districts, or village and town districts, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for the education of pupils who have completed Grade VII. or Grade VIII. of the public school course, the school to be known as a "Secondary Consolidated School."

It provides that the trustees of such secondary consolidated school district be selected from among the members of the boards of trustees of the districts forming the consolidation, giving each rural and village board of trustees one representative, and each town board of trustees two representatives on the board of the secondary consolidated school district.

It provides that the procedure for organizing the secondary consolidated district be as nearly as possible the same as that provided for organizing a consolidated school district, and that where a village or town district together with a number of rural districts decides to consolidate, the vote be taken in the rural districts before the question of consolidation is referred to the resident ratepayers in the village or town district.

Provision is made for a uniform contract between the teacher and trustee, and any amendments to the contract must have the approval of the Minister of Education.

Provision is made for empowering trustees in school districts to pay the expenses of any of the members of the board, or officials or employees thereof, incurred in attending any convention of school trustees or any other educational convention or conference.

It provides for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to inquire into and investigate any disagreement or dispute arising between teacher or teachers and any board of trustees where the disagreement or dispute relates to the proper carrying out of the contract entered into between the board of trustees and such teacher or teachers.

It provides that the board has no authority to intervene in connection with negotiations between any teacher and a school board with respect to any new contract or extension or amendment or renewal of any contract already in existence.

It provides for the payment of the salary of the teacher once each month.

55.—THE SCHOOL ASSESSMENT ORDINANCE.

Section 90a is added to The School Assessment Ordinance and provides as follows: That the board of trustees of every secondary consolidated school district shall cause to be apportioned annually among the school districts included in such district, the amount required for school purposes during the current year. The apportionment in each district must be in proportion to the value of the assessable property in the district. The land assessment for the purposes of taxation in secondary consolidated school districts will be the assessment as fixed for the purposes of the supplementary revenue tax. In cases where a village or town district is within the secondary consolidation a valuator will be appointed each year to make a valuation of all real and personal property in each of such districts, which is liable to assessment and taxation in village districts under this Ordinance.

56.—THE SCHOOL GRANTS ACT.

The School Grants Act is amended by providing an additional grant of 50 cents per day to each rural district operating only one room if instruction is given therein in grades above the eighth by the written authority of the Inspector of Schools.

Provision is made for the increasing of the grant from $2.00 to $3.00 for the senior room of a two-roomed rural school; and the increasing of the grant from $3.00 to $3.50 when any grade or grades above the eighth are taught in such a school.

Provision is made whereby the grant for a senior room in a consolidated school shall be $3.50 per day when there is a daily average attendance of at least six pupils in grades above the eighth.

Provision is made for an increase in the grant from $1.50 to $2.00 per day per room for each school maintaining one or more rooms for pupils above the eighth grade and providing facilities for the education, without fees, of all non-resident children in such grades who may apply for admission. This provides for a total grant of $4.00 per day for each secondary room in a school where the number of teachers does not exceed twenty, and $3.50 per day for each room in a school where the number of teachers exceeds twenty.

Provision is made for the payment of a grant of $4.00 per day for each secondary consolidated school district that has an average daily attendance of at least fifteen pupils, and provides educational facilities, without fees for non-resident children

57.—AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT RESPECTING GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Accumulated surplus of all years prior to 1921 and of each year thereafter shall be transferred to a Reserve Trust Fund.

Deficits for any year shall be deducted from the surplus of any succeeding year before such transfer shall be made. Reserve funds may be expended for the purpose for which the fund was created and may be invested in the public security of the Province.

58.—AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE CENTRAL CANADA RAILWAY.

This Act provides that the Government may raise by way of loan and lend to the Canadian Pacific Railway as manager to the line the sum of $600,000.00 for extension of the railway westward from Peace River a distance of twenty-five miles. Repayment is secured by charge on the whole undertaking and the money shall be paid by instalments upon progress certificates to the chief engineer in charge.

59.—AN ACT RESPECTING AREAS SITUATE ALONG THE BORDERS OF THE PROVINCE.

"Approved district" shall mean any district which, or the trustees of which, is or are a body corporate and which is approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as being entitled to the benefits of the Act.

"Institution" shall mean any hospital, school, library, show buildings or other building which, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is likely to be of general benefit to the inhabitants of an approved district.

In the case of a municipality or any approved district on the border of the province the council or board of such municipality or district may make arrangements with the authority governing the local affairs of any part of such border province or governing any institution situated outside the province for the extension to or to the inhabitants of the said municipal district or any part thereof of the benefits of any institution, works, construction, improvement or services by any of the said authorities or for a like extension of benefits to any of the said authorities by the said municipality or district or any part thereof.

Provision is made for carrying the agreement for such arrangements into effect.

60.—AN ACT RESPECTING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS.

This Act is practically the application of the provisions of The Municipal Districts Act to unorganized territory with the administration of the Act under the Minister and Department of Municipal Affairs.

After the respective improvement district assessment rolls are completed for the year 1920 the difference between the sum total of the assessment roll as provided for in The Supplementary Revenue Act and the sum total reported to the Minister as being the assessment of the said improvement district by the assessment equalization board shall be distributed pro rata as between the different assessable portions of land, and a notice of the increased or decreased assessment of each parcel of land shall be sent to the person entitled to receive the same and against such assessment there shall be no appeal except as to error in such pro rata distribution.

On, from and after the first day of January, 1920, all taxes levied under this Act for the purposes of the improvement district shall be levied at the rate of five mills in the dollar of the assessed value of all assessable land, provided that the minimum tax on any lot or any fraction of a quarter section shall be twenty-five cents: Provided further that the tax for the purpose of the improvement district payable on any quarter section or portion thereof held under grazing lease shall not exceed One Dollar and Twenty Cents ($1.20):

Provided that the Minister may compromise for payment of arrears of taxes on lands which have been subdivided under a registered plan.

All taxes imposed within the boundary of an improvement district by the provisions of The Supplementary Revenue Act, The Wild Lands Tax Act, The Educational Tax Act, The Municipal Hospitals Act and The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, shall be levied and collected by the Department as provided for in the respective Acts and shall be included on the assessment and tax roll as provided for by this Act.

The Minister is given power to make due provision for the relief of any indigent person resident within an improvement district and for the care and treatment of any resident sick person and the payment of cost and maintenance charges of any mentally defective person resident of an improvement district who has been placed in a home for mentally defective children.

An Act respecting Improvement Districts, being Chapter 48 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1918, is hereby repealed.

61.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPALITY FINANCES COMMISSION ACT.

The Commissioner or Commissioners are given extended powers to make recommendations in respect of any municipality, the chief of which are: (a) Providing for rebating or funding arrears of interest or for a variation in the rate of interest payable on any debt of the municipality. (b) Providing for a disposition of surplus capital moneys of the municipality. (c) Regarding future borrowings of the municipality. (d) Respecting the methods, and times of assessment of property and collection of taxes. (e) Providing for the imposition of a service tax.

Where the ordinary procedure involves undue expense to recommend a scheme for dealing with arrears of taxes and with the vesting in the municipality of lands on which taxes are in arrears and for dealing with plans of subdivisions after notice to parties interested.

To make from time to time recommendations amending or rescinding in whole or in part previous recommendations respecting any municipality.

Where school taxes are collected by a municipality other than the school district in respect of which they are payable then a request by either may be treated as a request by both if the commissioners consider it advisable to investigate the financial affairs of both.

In the event of any municipality failing to comply with the recommendations of the commissioners, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may dismiss the council and appoint an administrator of its affairs. Such administrator shall also be the official trustee of the School District where school taxes are collected by the municipality. The Government may advance to an administrator up to $20,000 in any one year to discharge in whole, or in part, the liabilities of municipalities in which an administrator has been appointed, and the Provincial Treasurer may take such securities therefor as may to him seem fit.

62.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAND TITLES ACT.

Provision is made whereby a person getting land by reason of adverse possession may file a copy of the judgment and after three months the registrar, unless he is satisfied that an appeal is being taken, may cancel the certificate of title and issue a new one to the applicant.

An amendment provides a simple method whereby a registered owner may get rid of an execution which appears as a cloud on his title although it is against another person of the same or a similar name.

The owner makes and files with the registrar or sends to him by registered mail an affidavit in given form and the registrar forthwith notifies the execution creditor, or his solicitor, if in actual practice, that at the expiration of the time set out in the notice the execution shall be disregarded unless the execution creditor files a statement continuing the execution, in effect. The registrar may allow the person making the application a sum not exceeding Three Dollars in payment of his costs.

63.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1918.

In the case of any industry not within the scope of the Act upon the application of the workmen engaged therein or a majority thereof or of the employer the Board may bring the industry or workmen within the scope of the Act, provided that this provision shall not apply to the employers insofar as any employees are concerned excluded from the provisions of the Act by Section 69.

In case of death or permanent total disability, or in case of permanent partial disability, where the impairment of the earning capacity of the workman exceeds ten per cent. of his earning capacity at the time of the accident, no commutation of periodical payments shall be made except upon application of and at an amount agreed to by the dependent or workman entitled to such payment. The scale of compensation has been amended as follows:

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation shall be:

Where the widow or invalid husband is the sole dependent a monthly payment of $35.00.

Where the dependents are a widow, or invalid husband, and one or more children, a monthly payment of $35.00 with an additional monthly payment of $7.50 for each child under the age of sixteen years, not exceeding in the whole. $65.00.

Where the only dependents are children, a monthly payment of $12.50 to each child under sixteen, not exceeding in the whole $50.

Where the only dependents are persons other than those mentioned, a sum reasonable and proportionate to the pecuniary loss, but not exceeding $30.00 a month to a parent or parents, and not exceeding in the whole $65.00 per month.

Where the workman leaves no widow, or the widow subsequently dies and an aunt, sister or other suitable person acts as foster mother in keeping up the household, such foster mother shall be entitled to receive the same monthly compensation for herself and the children as if she were the widow of the deceased, and in such case the children's part of such payment shall be in lieu of the monthly payment which they would otherwise have been entitled to receive.

Where permanent total disability results from the injury the compensation shall be a weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to fifty-five per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not then for any such less period during which he has been in the employment of his employer.

Where permanent partial disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be a weekly payment of fifty-five per cent. of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning or able to earn after the accident, and the compensation shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

Where the impairment of the earning capacity of the workman does not exceed ten per cent. of his earning capacity, the Board may direct that a lump sum be paid instead of the weekly payment.

Where temporary total disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be the same as for permanent total disability, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts.

Average weekly earnings shall be computed in such a manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week, but not so as in any case to exceed $2,000 per annum.

The amount of compensation to which an injured person shall be entitled for temporary total or permanent total disability shall not be less than $10 per week, or where his average earnings are less than $10 per week, the amount of such earnings.

The amendments shall come into effect on July 1st, 1921.

64.—STATUTE LAW AMENDMENTS.

Amendments of general interest only are referred to.

1.—The Motor Vehicle Act.

Chauffeur of a van carrying pupils to and from any consolidated school shall not be required to pay a license fee. The fine has been doubled upon conviction of any person driving or operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or expose for sale, or to have in his possession any part of an automobile tractor, steam or gas engine, or any accessory thereto which has been serially numbered by the manufacturer or maker with the serial number removed or effaced, or not clearly visible. The penalty is a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

2.—The Unearned Increment Tax Act.

The cost incurred per acre in rendering any parcel of land irrigable by reason of the construction of irrigation canals, ditches or otherwise shall, to the extent that such cost is not at the time of the sale or transfer, a charge against such land, be deemed to be an improvement on the land, notwithstanding that such canals, ditches or other improvements may not be located upon such parcel of land. The tax shall not be payable by a municipality on a transfer of any land vested in it by virtue of tax enforcement proceedings.

3.—The Intestate Succession Act.

Where any person being a child or other issue of a testator to whom any property is devised or bequeathed, dies in the lifetime of the testator and no provision is made in the will for such contingency, and any children or issue of any such person is or are living at the time of the death of the testator, such devise or bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect so that such children or issue shall take, and if more than one, equally, the share which their, his or her father or mother would have taken if such father or mother had survived the testator, unless a contrary intention appears in the will.

4.—The Theatres Act.

The Provincial license shall not enable the owner or occupier of a theatre or entertainment hall to operate such in any town or city which has a by-law for the licensing of theatres and entertainment halls, unless such person obtains a license from such city or town.

5.—The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act.

Gopher poison sold by a person duly appointed does not have to be in "sealed glass or metal" packages.

6.—The Legal Profession Act.

Gives benchers power to appoint a discipline committee to deal with every written charge or complaint against or regarding any member of the association and to suspend, fine, or strike the name of the offender off the rolls of the society.

7.—An Act Respecting Extra-Judicial and Other Seizures.

Every distress or seizure must still be made by a sheriff or someone authorized by him in writing, but the provisions of the Act requiring an order from a judge or a Master in Chambers for a sale, or for removal of the goods, chattels, effects or other property seized from the premises where the seizure is made shall apply only in a distress for rent for over two months and in other cases where the seizure is for over fifty dollars.

8.—The Alberta Architects' Act.

The Council shall admit to membership any person who holds a degree in architecture from the University of Alberta, or from any university approved by the University of Alberta, and the secretary shall issue to such person the necessary licence to practise on payment of the proper fee and upon satisfying the University that such person has served a total of one year in the office of an architect in Alberta or elsewhere.

9.—The Livery Stable Keepers' Ordinance.

The right of detention by any keeper of a livery stable of any animal shall have priority over and shall not be subject to any existing lien, chattel mortgage, bill of sale or other charge or encumbrance of any nature or kind.

10.—The Judicature Ordinance.

The plaintiff may release any land to the defendant from the effect of a certificate of judgment, and upon registration of such release the land mentioned therein shall be absolutely released and discharged from the effect of such certificate.

11.—An Act Respecting the Unauthorized Use of Court Forms.

Any person or firm using any Court process or form "or any process or form similar thereto" is liable to the fine provided by the Act.

12.—The Dairymens' Act.

Any person purchasing cream from a patron for consignment or re-sale for manufacturing purposes shall be deemed to be the agent for that purpose of any creamery which thereafter buys or receives such cream and the place at which such person carries on his cream business shall be a cream station and a branch of any such creamery within the meaning of this Act.

The provision as to discrimination is amended and includes discrimination between persons as well as between sections and localities and the penalty applies to such discriminations.

A provision giving the buyer permission to raise the price up to but not over that paid by any other buyer at any point irrespective of the cost of transportation has been repealed.

13.—The Public Utilities Act.

The Board is given power to hear any application on behalf of the Council of any municipality within which natural gas is distributed or supplied as a public utility and to investigate the question of the supply, cost and distribution of natural gas and to make a report thereon, to prescribe reasonable rules requiring the person conveying to or distributing natural gas within the municipality to augment the supply when in the judgment of the Board it is practicable to do so and to fix the price, or prices, at which natural gas shall be sold within the municipality.

14.—The Assignments Act.

This Act being Chapter 6 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1907, is hereby repealed. The Dominion Parliament having passed a Bankruptcy Act, The Assignments Act is no longer necessary.

15.—An Act to Amend the Municipal Districts Seed Grain Act.

(Passed by the present session of the Legislature) is amended as to section 6 thereof by adding after the words "nor the rights of a municipal district" where they occur in subsection 12 of section 11a, the words "nor the rights of any mortgagee as given by section 11 of this Act or section 8 of The Municipal District Relief Act."

16.—An Act to Amend the Domestic Animals Act.

(Passed by the present Session of the Legislature) is amended as to section 1 thereof by adding after the words "or a tenant at a rack rent of lands therein" where they occur in paragraph (e) the words "Or any person or corporation carrying on a business therein, who or which is either a taxpayer of the said municipality or a tenant at a rack rent of lands therein, and in either case carries on his or its business by means of bona fide officers or employees with a settled abode in such municipality."

17.—An Act to Amend the Stallion Enrolment Act.

(Passed by the present Session of the Legislature) is amended as to section 1 thereof by adding after the words "Fifth meridian" where they occur in section 4a thereof the words "from the northern boundary of township 29 to the northern boundary of townships 41, and by the fifth meridian from the Northern boundary of townships 41 to the North Saskatchewan River."

18.—The Alberta Election Act.

The provisions relating to deferred elections in the electoral districts of Peace River and Athabasca are struck out.

As often as it appears to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be expedient that an expression of opinion as to the desirability of amending any legislation or of introducing any new legislation relative to any subject matter whatsoever should be elicited from the electors of the Province, then the Lieutenant Governor in Council may give directions as to the holding of a general plebiscite of the said electors for the purpose of ascertaining the said opinion.

In giving such directions the Lieutenant Governor in Council may fix the question to be submitted to the electorate, the method of instituting the plebiscite, the forms of ballot to be used, the person or persons to conduct same and the general machinery for the taking of the plebiscite and generally may determine all matters preparatory to, consequent upon, ancillary to and connected with the same.

19.—An Act Respecting the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

The electoral districts of East Edmonton, West Edmonton and South Edmonton shall hereafter constitute one electoral district to be called "Edmonton," which shall return five members, and the electoral districts of North Calgary, South Calgary and Centre Calgary shall hereafter constitute one electoral district to be called "Calgary," which shall return five members and the electoral district of Medicine Hat shall hereafter return two members.

A Legislative Counsel shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to prepare legislation, revise statutes and perform such other duties as the Attorney General or the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct.

[illegible] of certain veterinary schools or colleges as [illegible] instruction, prescribe the conditions upon which [illegible] veterinary school or college may be approved, prescribe the subjects upon which candidates shall be examined, determine the fee which shall be payable by candidates and make rules and regulations respecting the times when examinations shall be held and respecting the applications of candidates therefor.

The right of a candidate to appeal from the Board of [illegible] to the Ministers has been struck out.

27.—THE POLICE PENSION ACT.

This Act not being of general interest the reader is referred to the Act itself for the provisions of the scheme.

28.—AN ACT RESPECTING ADVANCES FOR THE PURCHASE OF FEED FOR ASSISTANCE OF FARMERS AND THE SECURITIES FOR REPAYMENT THEREOF.

The Act contains the same provisions as that of 1920 the only difference being as to dates and that in 1921 not more than $50.00 worth of goods shall be advanced to any one person.

29.—THE SEED GRAIN ACT, 1921.

This Act contains the same provisions as that of 1920, the only differences being that the dates are changed and that in 1921 the limit of seed for a quarter-section shall not exceed $100.00 worth, nor the total advances for seed grain and feed $900.00, and that the provisions of The [illegible] Act shall not apply to mortgages under the Act.

30.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE RECLAMATION ACT.

The consent of two-thirds of the owners residing on [illegible] to be benefitted has been done away with [illegible] in connection with reclamation work initiated by the province, but the private owner shall be chargeable as to original costs and costs of maintenance in respect to each parcel in proportion to the estimated benefit as shown on the assessment roll made by the engineer at the inception of the work. The collector's roll as provided for by The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, shall, when prepared by an engineer and forwarded to the municipal secretary be received and dealt with in the same manner as if it were a collector's roll received from the secretary of a drainage district and the amounts shall be collected and recovered as if they were drainage rates imposed under the Act.

The amount required for maintenance shall be fixed annually by the engineer and the amount chargeable in respect of each parcel of land belonging to a private owner shall be included in the collector's roll as a rate to be collected.

The Minister may at any time without a petition or [illegible] holding an election thereon, form the lands affected by the drainage works into a drainage district within the meaning of The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, and provide for the election of a Board who shall thereafter conduct the affairs of the district as if the same had been formed under the Act.

Similar amendments have been made for the carrying out of drainage works and reclamation by the Dominion Government.

31.—AN ACT TO CONFIRM AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA AND ONE J. D. McARTHUR PROVIDING THE ASSUMPTION OF CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Act confirms an agreement made the 23rd day of July, 1920, by which the Government takes over all the capital stock of the Company and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway free from all liability to J. D. McArthur Company and the Union Bank of Canada.

The Act gives the Government authority to lend the Company an amount not exceeding a total of two and one-half million dollars upon the security of the property [illegible] and revenue, present and future of the railway.

J. D. McArthur is given an option [illegible] the first day of July, 1927, but not thereafter to buy back the road upon payment to the Government of an amount equal to the total of the moneys expended by it in excess of the net revenues received from operation, together with interest on the several sums expended from the dates of such expenditures at six per cent. per annum.

The Government may at any time prior to the exercise of the option pay the said J. D. McArthur the sum of seven hundred and ten thousand dollars, and thereupon the option granted shall absolutely cease and determine and all the rights of the said J. D. McArthur [illegible].

The appointment of the Honourable Charles Stewart as President, the Honourable C. R. Mitchell as Vice-President, and the Honorable Messrs. Boyle, MacLean and Coté as directors is ratified and confirmed.

32.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE TRAVELLING SHOWS ACT.

This Act increases the license fees payable to the Province by travelling shows.

License fee payable to the Provincial Secretary for every day upon which a show exhibits in Alberta shall be as follows:

For every menagerie; wild west show, carnival or collection of side shows, in every city, if travelling with—

Over thirty cars	$250.00
From 21 to 30 cars	150.00
" 11 " 20 "	100.00
" 6 " 10 "	50.00
" 3 " 5 "	30.00
2 cars	25.00
1 car	10.00

In towns and villages if travelling with—

Over 30 cars	$100.00
From 21 to 30 cars	75.00
" 11 " 20 "	50.00
" 6 " 10 "	35.00
" 3 " 5 "	30.00
[illegible]	25.00
[illegible]	10.00

[illegible] shows such sum as may be determined [illegible] Provincial Secretary, for every day upon which the [illegible] ceased to be exhibited.

33.—AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Act ratifies and confirms an agreement made the [illegible] day of July, 1920, between the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, and the Central Canada Railway Company of the first part, the Government of Alberta of the second part, J. D. McArthur Limited and the Union Bank of the third part, the Canadian Pacific Railway of the fourth part, and John D. McArthur of the fifth part, the general provisions of which are as follows:

The Government agrees to advance an amount up to two and one-half million dollars to the Canadian Pacific Railway to bring the McArthur lines up to reasonable standard of operating efficiency.

The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Railway Companies shall become debtors to the Province for all moneys advanced under the agreement, which shall be paid [illegible] first day of July, 1925, or at the option of the railway companies on the first day of July, 1930, with interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly. As security, each of the said railway companies grants to the Province by way of mortgage its undertakings, franchise, rolling stock, lines of railway and assets of every kind, such grants to be [illegible] as aforesaid. J. D. McArthur and the Union Bank postpone their rights and interests to the security granted the Government.

The Government appoints the Canadian Pacific Railway as manager of the line and the McArthur Companies agree to confirm it.

The Manager with the approval of the Government shall take charge of and conduct the railways. The Government may name one of the directors and no salaries shall be paid [illegible] director during the term of the agreement.

The manager shall have control for five years and thereafter subject to three months' notice either way.

The manager's remuneration shall be 15 per cent. of the [illegible] in excess of working expenditures [illegible] in the Railway Act.

The Act also validates and confirms another agreement of July 21st, 1920, between the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Railway Companies and the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government [illegible] that all through rates shall be divided on a pro rata basis, that is to say, each Company's share of such through rate shall be in the proportion thereof which such Company's local rate bears to the sum of the local class rates covering the entire movement.

Charges for terminal services shall be such as may be agreed upon between the parties.

By another agreement brought down as a Sessional Paper, all the stock of the Railway Companies except qualifying shares for directors has been transferred to the Royal Trust Company and the Trust Company is given an option exercisable at any time within five years from the 21st day of July, 1920, to become the sole owners of all the stock of the said companies upon payment of the sum of Two Million Dollars and interest to the date of the taking over of the said companies under the option.

34.—AN ACT RESPECTING LIENS ON GOODS AND CHATTELS.

[illegible] person shall have a particular lien for the payment [illegible] upon a chattel upon which he has expended his [illegible].

[illegible] warehouseman shall have a particular lien upon [illegible] stored with him for his proper charges including [illegible] charges which the carrier deposits the property with the warehouseman subject to the payment of charges. [illegible] shall have a lien on the goods [illegible] keeping for his lawful charges.

Every bailee whether gratuitous or for reward shall have a particular lien on the goods and chattels bailed to him by the owner thereof for any charges due him under the terms of the contract or charges for care after the contract has run out, or if there be no contract after the expiration of the time specified in a notice given the bailor by the bailee to take the goods away. A judge may dispense with the giving of notice if the bailor's address be not known.

A lien or constructive and continued possession of the property is essential to the existence of the lien. The right of a lien may be waived by an express agreement in writing based on legal consideration. A person [illegible] goods [illegible] and if the debt and storage charges, if any, remain unpaid for six months, or if the goods are not removed at the expiration of the time fixed in the notice the lien holder may on not less than thirty days' notice [illegible] apply to a judge and he may make such order [illegible] the sale and the manner of conducting same as seems just. If the goods are perishable the lien holder may apply to a judge for an order for immediate sale.

In the event of a dispute as to the amount of [illegible] of the bailor the judge may fix the amount or [illegible] to be brought.

The proceeds of a sale shall be applied first in payment of the expenses of the sale, then the lien holders' debt and the balance to the party entitled thereto. If not handed over forthwith such balance shall be paid by the person conducting the sale to the Provincial Treasurer and if not claimed within one year shall go to the General Revenue of the Province. Possession of goods and chattels before the passing of this Act shall be deemed possession under this Act.

This Act shall apply only to such cases of lien where there is not provision for realizing by sale in any other statute [illegible] where no provision is made in any other statute for determining the respective rights of the owner and the [illegible].

Nothing in the Act shall modify or repeal the law [illegible].

The Section enforcing liens for the improvement of [illegible] contained in The Mechanics' Lien Act is hereby repealed.

35.—THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS ACT.

The Minister is authorized and empowered to sell by public auction at such upset price or reserve bid and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by Order in Council any public lands and to give receipts, agreements of sale and transfers therefor.

If the purchaser makes default it shall be lawful for the Minister at his option to rescind the sale or to take action to recover the amount due with costs through the Courts.

It shall be lawful for a Minister in all cases where land has been vested in the Crown by virtue of tax enforcement proceedings to retransfer the land on payment of taxes, costs, penalties and all claims of the Crown, and of any municipal district for said Crown relief or other claim.

In the event of a re-transfer the rights of all parties in the land shall be restored as they existed at the time of the cancellation of the certificate of title. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make rules and regulations governing the sale of public lands and it shall not be necessary for the auctioneer conducting said sale to obtain a license under the provisions of An Ordinance Respecting Auctioneers, Hawkers and Pedlars. The Minister may sell public lands by private sale provided said sale be authorized by Order in Council and provided that lands forfeited to the Crown under tax enforcement have been first offered at public auction and the sale has been abortive.

36.—THE JURY ACT.

Subject to many exemptions any inhabitant of the Province over twenty-five and under sixty years of age who is a British subject shall be liable to serve as a juror in civil and criminal cases tried by jury in the Judicial District in which he or she resides.

No woman shall be compelled to serve as a juror unless prior to the service of a summons upon her she signs a document signifying her willingness to so serve.

The Sheriff of each Judicial District shall before the first day of November in each year compile from voters' lists or assessment rolls a separate list for each of the places fixed for sittings of the Court. The lists for Calgary and Edmonton shall contain not less than five hundred names, for other places not less than one hundred names and such list shall be returned to the Clerk of the Court.

Until the Parliament of Canada enacts that it shall not be necessary to keep a jury together during the adjournment of a trial for indictable offences no woman shall be summoned to serve on a criminal jury.

Every jury shall consist of six persons any five of whom may return a verdict in civil action but in criminal cases, the verdict must be unanimous.

Full directions are given for the drawing of the jury panel by lot.

In all actions triable by a jury, if a woman be a party to the action she may at any time notify the Clerk of the Court that she desires three women to be upon the jury and in such event the jury shall be composed of three women and three men. If all the parties of an action be women they may at any time notify the Clerk that all the jury be women and in such event the jury shall be composed of six women. If the rights of a woman or women who are not parties to the action are involved, such woman or women or any party to the action may apply to a judge for an order that one-half or all of the jury be women and the judge may make such order as to him seems proper, provided always that the notice and application for such jurors must be given or made at least twenty days before the opening of the sittings of the Court at which the trial is to be held.

Every man summoned and every woman who having signed a consent to serve as a juror who fails to obey the summons shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $50.00 or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment.

This Act shall come into force on the first day of August, 1921.

37.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE GAME ACT.

The open season for prairie chicken remains at two weeks from the 15th October to the 1st November. The limit of ten birds to be killed by one person per day has not changed, but the total to be killed by one person in one season has been reduced from one hundred to fifty birds.

The open season for Hungarian partridge is the month of October as formerly but the number that may be killed by one person in one day has been incresed from five to ten and in one season from twenty-five to fifty birds.

The close season for muskrats has been extended and now stands from May 1st to December 1st instead of November 1st as formerly.

The amendment provides that camp helpers do not require to take out licenses as such camp helpers.

Penalties as for violation of the Act may now be imposed for violation of any regulation made under the Act.

Every railway or express company or other common carrier shall make a return to the Department of Agriculture before the tenth of each month showing the shipments of pelts or skins of wild animals received for shipment or shipped beyond the boundaries of the province.

The onus of proof that the tax has been paid shall be on the party in whose possession the pelt or skin is found and any person evading or attempting to evade payment of the tax in any way shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Ten Dollars and costs for each offence.

Every postmaster, every mayor and secretary of a town or city, every reeve and secretary of a village or a municipal district, every commissioner for oaths, every notary public, every justice of the peace, every secretary of a public or separate school board, every sheriff, deputy sheriff or acting sheriff, every clerk or deputy clerk of the Court in any Judicial District, every officer, non-commissioned officer or constable of the Alberta Provincial Police, every issuer of game licenses and every game guardian shall have power to issue licenses or permits to residents of any part of the Province to carry firearms and to issue a permit in Form 76 referred to in Section 118 of the Criminal Code. No charge shall be made for any such license or permit.

38.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS SEED GRAIN ACT.

Owner is interpreted to include any bona fide purchaser of land under a written agreement of sale.

No advance shall be made after the first day of January, 1921, except as follows: (a) Any Municipal District may advance in respect to any quarter section for use in 1921 seed grain to the value of $100 or less; (b) No advance shall be made which together with prior advances shall have the effect of charging any quarter section with a greater sum than $900; (c) No advance shall be made to any person who is not the registered owner in fee simple of the quarter section in respect of which the advance is sought except with the consent of the registered owner.

The Secretary Treasurer shall take from every person to whom seed grain is supplied a demand note and a written agreement for a lien in form provided, in favour of the municipal district upon all crops grown upon the lands mentioned in his application during the year in which the notice is given.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Act, when a municipality files or has filed a lien in any year, such municipality shall in every year thereafter have a lien; (a) Upon all crops grown from seed advanced; (b) Upon the land named in the application except where the applicant is not the owner; (c) Upon all crops grown upon the land named in the application except where the advance was made to a person who was not at the time of the advance the owner of the land and the land has ceased to be in the occupation or possession of such person.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall cause notice of each lien agreement to be registered within sixty days of the date of the agreement with the Registration Clerk for chattel mortgages in the district in which the land is situated.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to enforce any lien if the amount due under the note be not paid prior to the 15th day of October of the year in which the note is given and the remedies provided by The Municipal Districts Act for the collection of taxes with costs by distress or suit shall be available for the collection of the said indebtedness at any time after the date herein mentioned.

All notices as to liens taken under the Act in any year and prior to the first day of May, 1921, if registered within sixty days of the passing of this Act shall be good notwithstanding that the provisions of the Act at the time when such agreement was made may have required that the notice should be filed within thirty days of the date of the agreement.

In the event of moneys advanced under the Act not being repaid before the 31st day of December next following the advance, the Municipal District shall, unless otherwise directed by the Minister, borrow an amount sufficient to repay the person, bank or corporation that made the advance and shall issue debenture or debentures to secure the same.

Full directions are given as to the form, term and repayment of such debenture or debentures.

39.—AN ACT TO ASSIST CERTAIN DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

Drainage districts have been formed, and the estimated cost of the drainage works in the said districts is as follows:

No. 1. Holden	$200,000
No. 4. Daysland	300,000
No. 6. Viking	41,000
No. 7. Dickson	46,000

The Government is given power to guarantee the debentures of the said districts for the said amounts respectively.

The Provincial Treasurer shall arrange for the sale and fix the sale price in connection therewith.

The drainage works shall be dealt with in the manner and by the persons or bodies as directed by the Minister of Public Works. Should the Province be called upon to make any payment under the guarantee the liability shall remain unimpaired and enforceable by the Province against the district.

40.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE AMUSEMENTS TAX ACT.

The Amusement Tax shall be on the price of admission as follows:

Admission from	10c.	to	15c.	a tax of 1c.
Admission over	15c.	to	50c.	a tax of 2½c.
Admission over	50c.	to	75c.	a tax of 5c.
Admission over	75c.	to	$1.25	a tax of 10c.
Admission over	$1.25	to	$2.00	a tax of 12½c.
Admission over	$2.00			a tax of 25c.

A tax of twenty-five cents shall be paid by every person attending any boxing bout or contest.

Where admission is given by pass or complimentary ticket the tax shall be at the highest rate charged for admittance to the performance.

41.—AN ACT TO ASSIST THE LETHBRIDGE-NORTHERN IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

The Act provides for a Government guarantee of the debentures of the district to the amount of Five Million, Four Hundred Thousand Dollars. In the event of any payment by the Province under the guarantee the liability shall remain unimpaired and enforceable by the Province against the district.

The Board of Trustees of the district shall not take any step preparatory to the construction of or to the making of a contract for the construction of any works, but all such matters shall be dealt with by the Irrigation Council exclusively and to that end all powers in regard to the same vested in the said Board shall be exclusively vested in and exercised by the said Irrigation Council except where the Minister in writing directs otherwise.

The Lethbridge Irrigation District Act, 1920, is hereby repealed.

42.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE VILLAGE ACT.

"Resident elector" is restricted to a person actually residing in the village or within two miles thereof.

Objections to the petition for the formation of a village must be filed within thirty days instead of forty days as formerly.

Persons eligible for councillors shall be resident electors of the village who can read and write and are British subjects. Owners of land in a summer resort village shall be qualified as electors and councillors without being residents.

The father and mother of any person whose name appears on the assessment rolls are entitled to vote at elections if otherwise qualified.

Provision is made for giving a person whose name does not appear on the assessment roll but who would be entitled to vote at an election for councillors the right to vote under The Municipal Hospitals Act.

The Council is given power to employ one or more Health Nurses and to share expenses with another Municipality or with the Department of Public Health.

Power to execute a contract with any person to supply utilities for a village is now given upon receipt of an authorization by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners founded upon a petition signed by a majority of the resident electors.

Amendments providing for the care of the sick follow the provisions of The Hospitals Ordinance.

All buildings and improvements upon lands in any village other than a summer village shall, commencing with the year 1922 and without any by-law to that effect in every year after any debentures have been issued and so long as such debentures are unpaid, be assessed and taxed at not less than 50 per cent. of their value.

Provisions are inserted providing for equalization of assessment.

A by-law for a levy of a business tax must be passed prior to the first day of May instead of the first day of June as formerly.

A village is required to levy and collect all taxes imposed by The Supplementary Revenue Act, The Municipal Hospitals Act and The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, as in the said Acts provide.

A tenant may be compelled to pay taxes on the property he occupies, in which case he shall deduct the amount from the rent.

Sections for restraining animals at large shall be repealed from and after a date to be fixed by Order in Council.

43.—AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF NAMES OF HOMES.

"Registrar" means the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Any person owning a home in the Province and desiring to register same may advertise his intention in the Alberta Gazette, one issue and may file a declaration in duplicate as per form given with the registrar setting out his name, address and description and the name selected and the registrar shall, if satisfied that the person is entitled to the name selected, issue a certificate for the exclusive use of such name by the owner. Names identical or similar to any registered name may not be registered.

The name shall attach to the land and pass with a transfer to the home unless reserved by agreement or relinquished by registration. If a person has designated his home by any name for two years prior to this Act and finds that another person has taken such name, he may apply to have the same name registered as the name of his home with the addition of some indicating locality or he may apply to have the registration of the other person cancelled and the registrar, if satisfied that such person knew or ought to have known that he was registering a name used by another, may cancel such registration.

No person shall register as the name of his home or as part of the name of his home a registered brand unless he has been using such name to describe his home for at least two years prior to the passing of this Act.

No person shall register as the name of his home a pedigree prefix registered in the National Live Stock Records of Canada excepting the person having such prefix registered.

The registrar shall be entitled to a fee of Two Dollars for filing declaration and issue of certificate.

Any person violating any of the provisions of the Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars and in default to imprisonment not exceeding Thirty days, but such provision shall not apply to any person who has designated his home for a period of two years prior to the passing of this Act by any name registered by another person.

44.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ACT.

Stock is now required to be paid for as follows: 20 per cent. cash with application, no payment the next year, then 20 per cent. each year until paid in full.

The Government is now empowered to guarantee to the full amount any security, obligation or financial undertaking given or taken by a society after May 1st, 1921, or taken prior to but renewed after that date. If any society is remiss in collecting amounts due on stock after notice the Provincial Treasurer may collect same.

The Board shall be made up of four directors elected annually by the subscribers, three named by the Provincial Treasurer and one by each municipality giving a guarantee.

Personal property includes growing or future crops and provision is made for lien on same.

When any society realizes or attempts to realize the amount of any loan made to a member; such member and his family shall not be entitled to the benefits conferred by The Exemptions Ordinance. No application for a loan shall be approved by any society until the same shall have been submitted to an inspector appointed under this Act and he shall have confirmed the same.

45.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE TOWN ACT.

The abstract of the town finance up to the 31st October shall now be prepared by the Secretary-Treasurer instead of by the auditor and the auditor's report for the year shall be in before the first day of February instead of March.

Non-payment of current year's taxes shall not disqualify a person from voting if all arrears are paid.

The father and the mother of a person assessed who is qualified to vote shall be entitled to vote if otherwise qualified and their names shall be put on the list on application during July and August. An officer of a corporation must produce a certificate authorizing him to vote for such corporation.

The Council is given power to employ one or more health nurses and to arrange to divide the costs with another municipality or with the Department of Health.

Power to pass by-laws restraining animals from running at large is repealed after a date to be fixed by Order in Council.

Power to pass by-laws preventing vice, drunkenness and for suppressing disorderly houses is struck out, such matters being dealt with under The Criminal Code.

The standard provisions of The Hospitals Ordinance are inserted as to the care and treatment of the sick.

If any debentures are in arrears either in respect of principal or prior to May 1st in any year buildings and improvements shall, without any by-laws to that effect, be assessed at not less than fifty per cent. of their value.

Business tax may be imposed on a rental basis or on a floor space basis.

The standard provisions as to qualification of assessments are inserted. All appeals shall be completed by the Council by the 20th June and by a Judge before the 1st of September.

A tenant may on notice pay taxes and deduct the amount from the rent payable to the landlord. Tax recovery takes the place for forfeiture proceedings, except as in The Tax Recovery Act provided.

46.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS ACT.

A by-law for election of councillors by divisions may be voted on at the annual election only, and if carried the Minister shall determine the boundaries of the divisions.

A candidate in his acceptance, must state that he is twenty-one years of age, that he is a resident, that his taxes are paid up to the 31st of December last but one preceding, that he can read and write, that he is a British subject, that he is not otherwise disqualified and that he will accept the office if elected.

The chief resident officer of any corporation shall be entitled to vote for the corporation upon producing a certificate from the Head Office authorizing him to represent it.

At a general election of councillors every elector shall vote for the total number of councillors to be elected and not for any less number except where divisions have been established in the municipal district, in which case he shall vote only in the division in which he resides, or if a non-resident voter in some one division chosen by him.

The council is given power to employ one or more public health nurses and to arrange to divide the costs with any municipality or with the Department of Public Health.

The Council may provide for the prevention of loose wire, open wells or other excavations dangerous to stock and to regulate the storage of threshed grain upon any premises accessible to stock.

Power to suppress disorderly houses and gambling houses has been struck out, as that comes under the provisions of The Criminal Code.

The council is given power to acquire lands for recreation grounds and provisions of The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, are made applicable to municipal drains.

The provisions regarding the restraining of animals from being at large are repealed from a date to be fixed by Order in Council.

The standard provisions of The Hospitals Ordinance are inserted.

Where any minerals on or beneath the surface of any land are leased or are otherwise in the possession of any person other than the owner of such minerals or are worked by the owner thereof for sale or used in his business or otherwise for profit, then such minerals shall be assessed separately.

A district is allowed five per cent. commission for collection of taxes under The Supplementary Revenue and Educational Tax Act.

The Council may by by-law passed prior to May 1st in each year provide for a levy of a business tax, but if the provisions are made to apply to any trade, business or profession licensed under the Act, the license fee shall be deducted from the amount of the business tax.

The provisions for equalization of assessments are inserted. A uniform rate of taxation shall not exceed in any one year 2 per cent. of the assessed value.

The district shall collect any drainage rates levied under the provisions of The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, or The Reclamation Act.

Tax recovery takes the place of forfeiture proceedings except as in The Tax Recovery Act provided.

47.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE TAX RECOVERY ACT.

Land in summer resort villages is liable to be sold for arrears of taxes not paid before the 1st day of May and the list of such lands in arrears shall be sent in on or before the 14th day of June. The requirements as to posting up lists and notices in the Treasurer's office shall not apply to Improvement Districts. Any land offered for sale since the 17th day of May, 1919, and not sold shall, until sale thereof be included in the list of lands submitted to the Mayor and Reeve and the costs which have been advertised in connection with the offering for sale of such lands shall be added to the arrears and become a part thereof.

When any person having an interest in lands offered for sale at a Tax Sale becomes a bidder, he shall publicly declare his interest therein, otherwise, any sale made to him, shall be void and any moneys paid shall be forfeited to the Municipality.

In the event of any person interested in the land offered for sale, becoming the purchaser thereof, the certificate of title issued to him shall disclose and preserve the priority of all mortgages, encumbrances, registered charges on liens having priority over his interest aforesaid.

Land bought by a municipality shall be sold at the first favourable opportunity, provided that lands forfeited in a city shall not be sold until the Council approves of such sale, and any other municipality after paying irrigation rates, if any, may retain lands, but shall pay school taxes on such lands, while in its possession. Out of proceeds of sale, irrigation rates shall be paid first, then expenses, then all other taxes proportionately, in case there is not enough to pay all.

Arrears of taxes and costs must be paid at the time of the sale and the balance of the purchase price within two weeks after the expiration of one year from the sale, otherwise the purchaser forfeits all claim to the lands and to the amount paid thereon. Notice is now required to be given by registered mail and in one issue Gazette and in one issue of newspaper at expiration of nine months of the period of one year for redemption, and the owner must redeem within the year.

After the officer or other person has forwarded a list of arrears of taxes to the Treasurer such officer or other person shall not collect any arrears included in such statement.

48.—AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO INCORPORATE LACOMBE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND AN ACT RESPECTING LACOMBE AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Act gives the Company power to extend the line in a general north-westerly direction to a point in the vicinity of the western end of Pigeon Lake, thence in a general north-easterly direction to a point in or near the City of Edmonton, a total mileage of 125 miles. Power is given to raise the bond issue on the line from $25,000 to $30,000 per mile.

In addition to the sums loaned the road prior to January 1st, 1921, the Government is empowered to raise by way of loan and lend the Company the sum of $150,000.

49.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE STALLION ENROLMENT ACT.

No person, partnership, firm or corporation shall stand, travel or offer for services any grade stallion within that area in the Province bounded on the north by the North Saskatchewan River, on the east by the fourth Meridian, on the south by the northern boundary of townships 29 and on the west by range 3, west of the fifth Meridian, from the northern boundary of townships 29 to the northern boundary of townships 41 and by the fifth meridian from the northern boundary of townships 41 to the North Saskatchewan River, or at any place in the province south of the northern boundary of townships 29.

If, in the opinion of the Board, it appears from the second of reports received that the percentage of mares which have proved to be in foal is too low, the Chairman may, on the recommendation of the Board, cancel the certificate of enrolment previously issued in respect of any stallion.

The owner of any stallion siring a foal, shall have a lien without registration for service fees until the foal reaches the age of two years and such lien shall have priority and such owner may seize and sell the foal at any time during the currency of the lien.

If service fees are not paid at the time of service, and the mare is sold or removed out of the province, the fees shall become due and payable upon the date of such sale or removal.

50.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE LIVE STOCK ENCOURAGEMENT ACT.

The Department shall have a charge upon the real and personal property within the province of every purchaser, as security for the payment of any promissory note whensoever given by the Association of which he is a member and the Minister is given power to take possession of any such property and to send notice thereof to the purchaser and upon the expiry of fourteen days, to sell the same as if he were the owner thereof.

All live stock and offspring shall be the property of the Government until the notes are paid. If any male over two years old is sold, the proceeds must be paid to the Commissioner who, if otherwise sufficiently secured, may give back the whole amount, or any part thereof.

The Commissioner or an Inspector may permit substitution and shall forthwith brand any substituted animal and vent the brand on any animals released.

The Commissioner may seize and sell stock if default is made in payment of interest.

51.—AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS ACTING IN THE EXECUTION OF STATUTORY OR OTHER PUBLIC DUTIES.

Any action against any public officer shall be subject to certain provisions the chief of which are as follows:

(a) The action must be commenced within six months next after the act complained of; in the case of a continuance of injury or damage within six months after the ceasing thereof.

(b) Where a judgment is obtained by the defendant it shall carry costs to be taxed as between solicitor and client.

(c) In an action for damages, tender and amends before the action was commenced may be pleaded.

(d) If in the opinion of the Court a plaintiff has not given the defendant a sufficient opportunity of tendering amends the Court may award the defendant costs to be taxed as between solicitor and client.

52.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE FACTORY ACT.

The power given the advisory committee to determine a minimum wage for women has been amended to read "recommend the division of employees into different classes having regard to locality and occupation and to investigate and recommend."

The power given the advisory committee to "determine" has been struck out and the word "recommend" substituted and the following added "and also to recommend the division of occupations into classes as regards apprentices and to recommend the length of time a person must serve and if advisable the conditions a person must fulfil as an apprentice in any occupation."

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may continue the advisory committee now existing, and by order make the recommendations of the committee effective.

53.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT.

Subject to the provisions of the Act as to withdrawals and as to the non-inclusions of certain crops all owners and occupants of land within the Hail Insurance District shall be insured against loss or damage by hail and shall be liable to assessment.

Where any person other than the owner or occupant of land whereon insured crops are grown has an interest in such crops, such person shall be insured against loss or damage by hail in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Representatives shall receive Six Dollars per day instead of Four Dollars.

The Board is given power to re-insure.

Every owner or occupant must before the fifteenth of June send in a crop report in a prescribed form and the Lessee may send a report in lieu of the owner. In default of sending such report the Secretary Treasurer may make such report and charge the costs as Hail Insurance Tax.

Applications to be reincluded shall be sent forthwith to the Board by the Secretary-Treasurer, but in no case shall insurance be in force until the application is received by the Board in Calgary.

Raw or unbroken land shall be considered to be withdrawn from the operation of the Act.

In order to get a rebate, notice of the crops destroyed from any cause other than hail must be sent to the Board not later than August 1st.

Hail insurance is extended to the 30th September.

Claims, notices of which are not sent in before November 1st of the year are barred.

Claims of 1919 and 1920 of which no notice has been sent in are barred.

The insured may by notice after being insured and before the crop is destroyed or damaged by hail, increase the insurance from six to eight dollars, from six to ten dollars or from eight to ten dollars per acre, but such increase shall not be in force until the application reaches the Board at Calgary.

Where crops growing on leased lands are insured the owner or occupant shall have a first charge upon all the insured crops and security for the payment of the tax or so much thereof as is not payable with respect to crop payable to the lessor.

Provision is made whereby the lessor may enforce his charge upon a sufficient quantity of crop to discharge the said tax or part thereof.

54.—THE SCHOOL ORDINANCE.

The School Ordinance is amended to provide for the consolidation of two or more rural school districts, a village and rural school districts, a town and rural school districts, or village and town districts, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for the education of pupils who have completed Grade VII. or Grade VIII. of the public school course, the school to be known as a "Secondary Consolidated School."

It provides that the trustees of such secondary consolidated school district be selected from among the members of the boards of trustees of the districts forming the consolidation, giving each rural and village board of trustees one representative, and each town board of trustees two representatives on the board of the secondary consolidated school district.

It provides that the procedure for organizing the secondary consolidated school district be as nearly as possible the same as that provided for oganizing a consolidated school district, and that where a village or town district together with a number of rural districts decides to consolidate, the vote be taken in the rural districts before the question of consolidation is referred to the resident ratepayers in the village or town district.

Provision is made for a uniform contract between the teacher and trustee, and any amendments to the contract must have the approval of the Minister of Education.

Provision is made for empowering trustees in school districts to pay the expenses of any of the members of the board, or officials or employees thereof, incurred in attending any convention of school trustees or any other educational convention or conference.

It provides for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to inquire into and investigate any disagreement or dispute arising between teacher or teachers and any board of trustees where the disagreement or dispute relates to the proper carrying out of the contract entered into between the board of trustees and such teacher or teachers.

It provides that the board has no authority to intervene in connection with negotiations between any teacher and a school board with respect to any new contract or extension or amendment or renewal of any contract already in existence.

It provides for the payment of the salary of the teacher once each month.

55.—THE SCHOOL ASSESSMENT ORDINANCE.

Section 90a is added to The School Assessment Ordinance and provides as follows: That the board of trustees of every secondary consolidated school district shall cause to be apportioned annually among the school districts included in such district, the amount required for school purposes during the current year. The apportionment in each district must be in proportion to the value of the assessable property in the district. The land assessment for the purposes of taxation in secondary consolidated school districts will be the assessment as fixed for the purposes of the supplementary revenue tax. In cases where a village or town district is within the secondary consolidation a valuator will be appointed each year to make a valuation of all real and personal property in each of such districts, which is liable to assessment and taxation in village districts under this Ordinance.

56.—THE SCHOOL GRANTS ACT.

The School Grants Act is amended by providing an additional grant of 50 cents per day to each rural district operating only one room if instruction is given therein in grades above the eighth by the written authority of the Inspector of Schools.

Provision is made for the increasing of the grant from $2.00 to $3.00 for the senior room of a two-roomed rural school; and the increasing of the grant from $3.00 to $3.50 when any grade or grades above the eighth are taught in such a school.

Provision is made whereby the grant for a senior room in a consolidated school shall be $3.50 per day when there is a daily average attendance of at least six pupils in grades above the eighth.

Provision is made for an increase in the grant from $1.50 to $2.00 per day per room for each school maintaining one or more rooms for pupils above the eighth grade and providing facilities for the education, without fees, of all non-resident children in such grades who may apply for admission. This provides for a total grant of $4.00 per day for each secondary room in a school where the number of teachers does not exceed twenty, and $3.50 per day for each room in a school where the number of teachers exceeds twenty.

Provision is made for the payment of a grant of $4.00 per day for each secondary consolidated school district that has an average daily attendance of at least fifteen pupils, and provides educational facilities, without fees for non-resident children

57.—AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT RESPECTING GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Accumulated surplus of all years prior to 1921 and of each year thereafter shall be transferred to a Reserve Trust Fund.

Deficits for any year shall be deducted from the surplus of any succeeding year before such transfer shall be made. Reserve funds may be expended for the purpose for which the fund was created and may be invested in the public security of the Province.

58.—AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE CENTRAL CANADA RAILWAY.

This Act provides that the Government may raise by way of loan and lend to the Canadian Pacific Railway as manager to the line the sum of $600,000.00 for extension of the railway westward from Peace River a distance of twenty-five miles. Repayment is secured by charge on the whole undertaking and the money shall be paid by instalments upon progress certificates to the chief engineer in charge.

59.—AN ACT RESPECTING AREAS SITUATE ALONG THE BORDERS OF THE PROVINCE.

"Approved district" shall mean any district which, or the trustees of which, is or are a body corporate and which is approved of by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as being entitled to the benefits of the Act.

"Institution" shall mean any hospital, school, library, show buildings or other building which, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is likely to be of general benefit to the inhabitants of an approved district.

In the case of a municipality or any approved district on the border of the province the council or board of such municipality or district may make arrangements with the authority governing the local affairs of any part of such border province or governing any institution situated outside the province for the extension to or to the inhabitants of the said municipal district or any part thereof of the benefits of any institution, works, construction, improvement or services by any of the said authorities or for a like extension of benefits to any of the said authorities by the said municipality or district or any part thereof.

Provision is made for carrying the agreement for such arrangements into effect.

60.—AN ACT RESPECTING IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS.

This Act is practically the application of the provisions of The Municipal Districts Act to unorganized territory with the administration of the Act under the Minister and Department of Municipal Affairs.

After the respective improvement district assessment rolls are completed for the year 1920 the difference between the sum total of the assessment roll as provided for in The Supplementary Revenue Act and the sum total reported to the Minister as being the assessment of the said improvement district by the assessment equalization board shall be distributed pro rata as between the different assessable portions of land, and a notice of the increased or decreased assessment of each parcel of land shall be sent to the person entitled to receive the same and against such assessment there shall be no appeal except as to error in such pro rata distribution.

On, from and after the first day of January, 1920, all taxes levied under this Act for the purposes of the improvement district shall be levied at the rate of five mills in the dollar of the assessed value of all assessable land, provided that the minimum tax on any lot or any fraction of a quarter section shall be twenty-five cents: Provided further that the tax for the purpose of the improvement district payable on any quarter section or portion thereof held under grazing lease shall not exceed One Dollar and Twenty Cents ($1.20):

Provided that the Minister may compromise for payment of arrears of taxes on lands which have been subdivided under a registered plan.

All taxes imposed within the boundary of an improvement district by the provisions of The Supplementary Revenue Act, The Wild Lands Tax Act, The Educational Tax Act, The Municipal Hospitals Act and The Drainage Districts Act, 1921, shall be levied and collected by the Department as provided for in the respective Acts and shall be included on the assessment and tax roll as provided for by this Act.

The Minister is given power to make due provision for the relief of any indigent person resident within an improvement district and for the care and treatment of any resident sick person and the payment of cost and maintenance charges of any mentally defective person resident of an improvement district who has been placed in a home for mentally defective children.

An Act respecting Improvement Districts, being Chapter 48 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1918, is hereby repealed.

61.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE MUNICIPALITY FINANCES COMMISSION ACT.

The Commissioner or Commissioners are given extended powers to make recommendations in respect of any municipality, the chief of which are: (a) Providing for rebating or funding arrears of interest or for a variation in the rate of interest payable on any debt of the municipality. (b) Providing for a disposition of surplus capital moneys of the municipality. (c) Regarding future borrowings of the municipality. (d) Respecting the methods, and times of assessment of property and collection of taxes. (e) Providing for the imposition of a service tax.

Where the ordinary procedure involves undue expense to recommend a scheme for dealing with arrears of taxes and with the vesting in the municipality of lands on which taxes are in arrears and for dealing with plans of subdivisions after notice to parties interested.

To make from time to time recommendations amending or rescinding in whole or in part previous recommendations respecting any municipality.

Where school taxes are collected by a municipality other than the school district in respect of which they are payable then a request by either may be treated as a request by both if the commissioners consider it advisable to investigate the financial affairs of both.

In the event of any municipality failing to comply with the recommendations of the commissioners, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may dismiss the council and appoint an administrator of its affairs. Such administrator shall also be the official trustee of the School District where school taxes are collected by the municipality. The Government may advance to an administrator up to $20,000 in any one year to discharge in whole, or in part, the liabilities of municipalities in which an administrator has been appointed, and the Provincial Treasurer may take such securities therefor as may to him seem fit.

62.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAND TITLES ACT.

Provision is made whereby a person getting land by reason of adverse possession may file a copy of the judgment and after three months the registrar, unless he is satisfied that an appeal is being taken, may cancel the certificate of title and issue a new one to the applicant.

An amendment provides a simple method whereby a registered owner may get rid of an execution which appears as a cloud on his title although it is against another person of the same or a similar name.

The owner makes and files with the registrar or sends to him by registered mail an affidavit in given form and the registrar forthwith notifies the execution creditor, or his solicitor, if in actual practice, that at the expiration of the time set out in the notice the execution shall be disregarded unless the execution creditor files a statement continuing the execution, in effect. The registrar may allow the person making the application a sum not exceeding Three Dollars in payment of his costs.

63.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1918.

In the case of any industry not within the scope of the Act upon the application of the workmen engaged therein or a majority thereof or of the employer the Board may bring the industry or workmen within the scope of the Act, provided that this provision shall not apply to the employers insofar as any employees are concerned excluded from the provisions of the Act by Section 69.

In case of death or permanent total disability, or in case of permanent partial disability, where the impairment of the earning capacity of the workman exceeds ten per cent. of his earning capacity at the time of the accident, no commutation of periodical payments shall be made except upon application of and at an amount agreed to by the dependent or workman entitled to such payment. The scale of compensation has been amended as follows:

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation shall be:

Where the widow or invalid husband is the sole dependent a monthly payment of $35.00.

Where the dependents are a widow, or invalid husband, and one or more children, a monthly payment of $35.00 with an additional monthly payment of $7.50 for each child under the age of sixteen years, not exceeding in the whole, $65.00.

Where the only dependents are children, a monthly payment of $12.50 to each child under sixteen, not exceeding in the whole $50.

Where the only dependents are persons other than those mentioned, a sum reasonable and proportionate to the pecuniary loss, but not exceeding $30.00 a month to a parent or parents, and not exceeding in the whole $65.00 per month.

Where the workman leaves no widow, or the widow subsequently dies and an aunt, sister or other suitable person acts as foster mother in keeping up the household, such foster mother shall be entitled to receive the same monthly compensation for herself and the children as if she were the widow of the deceased, and in such case the children's part of such payment shall be in lieu of the monthly payment which they would otherwise have been entitled to receive.

Where permanent total disability results from the injury the compensation shall be a weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to fifty-five per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not then for any such less period during which he has been in the employment of his employer.

Where permanent partial disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be a weekly payment of fifty-five per cent. of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning or able to earn after the accident, and the compensation shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

Where the impairment of the earning capacity of the workman does not exceed ten per cent. of his earning capacity, the Board may direct that a lump sum be paid instead of the weekly payment.

Where temporary total disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be the same as for permanent total disability, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts.

Average weekly earnings shall be computed in such a manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week, but not so as in any case to exceed $2,000 per annum.

The amount of compensation to which an injured person shall be entitled for temporary total or permanent total disability shall not be less than $10 per week, or where his average earnings are less than $10 per week, the amount of such earnings.

The amendments shall come into effect on July 1st, 1921.

64.—STATUTE LAW AMENDMENTS.

Amendments of general interest only are referred to.

1.—The Motor Vehicle Act.

Chauffeur of a van carrying pupils to and from any consolidated school shall not be required to pay a license fee. The fine has been doubled upon conviction of any person driving or operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or expose for sale, or to have in his possession any part of an automobile tractor, steam or gas engine, or any accessory thereto which has been serially numbered by the manufacturer or maker with the serial number removed or effaced, or not clearly visible. The penalty is a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

2.—The Unearned Increment Tax Act.

The cost incurred per acre in rendering any parcel of land irrigable by reason of the construction of irrigation canals, ditches or otherwise shall, to the extent that such cost is not at the time of the sale or transfer, a charge against such land, be deemed to be an improvement on the land, notwithstanding that such canals, ditches or other improvements may not be located upon such parcel of land. The tax shall not be payable by a municipality on a transfer of any land vested in it by virtue of tax enforcement proceedings.

3.—The Intestate Succession Act.

Where any person being a child or other issue of a testator to whom any property is devised or bequeathed, dies in the lifetime of the testator and no provision is made in the will for such contingency, and any children or issue of any such person is or are living at the time of the death of the testator, such devise or bequest shall not lapse, but shall take effect so that such children or issue shall take, and if more than one, equally, the share which their, his or her father or mother would have taken if such father or mother had survived the testator, unless a contrary intention appears in the will.

4.—The Theatres Act.

The Provincial license shall not enable the owner or occupier of a theatre or entertainment hall to operate such in any town or city which has a by-law for the licensing of theatres and entertainment halls, unless such person obtains a license from such city or town.

5.—The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act.

Gopher poison sold by a person duly appointed does not have to be in "sealed glass or metal" packages.

6.—The Legal Profession Act.

Gives benchers power to appoint a discipline committee to deal with every written charge or complaint against or regarding any member of the association and to suspend, fine, or strike the name of the offender off the rolls of the society.

7.—An Act Respecting Extra-Judicial and Other Seizures.

Every distress or seizure must still be made by a sheriff or someone authorized by him in writing, but the provisions of the Act requiring an order from a judge or a Master in Chambers for a sale, or for removal of the goods, chattels, effects or other property seized from the premises where the seizure is made shall apply only in a distress for rent for over two months and in other cases where the seizure is for over fifty dollars.

8.—The Alberta Architects' Act.

The Council shall admit to membership any person who holds a degree in architecture from the University of Alberta, or from any university approved by the University of Alberta, and the secretary shall issue to such person the necessary licence to practise on payment of the proper fee and upon satisfying the University that such person has served a total of one year in the office of an architect in Alberta or elsewhere.

9.—The Livery Stable Keepers' Ordinance.

The right of detention by any keeper of a livery stable of any animal shall have priority over and shall not be subject to any existing lien, chattel mortgage, bill of sale or other charge or encumbrance of any nature or kind.

10.—The Judicature Ordinance.

The plaintiff may release any land to the defendant from the effect of a certificate of judgment, and upon registration of such release the land mentioned therein shall be absolutely released and discharged from the effect of such certificate.

11.—An Act Respecting the Unauthorized Use of Court Forms.

Any person or firm using any Court process or form "or any process or form similar thereto" is liable to the fine provided by the Act.

12.—The Dairymens' Act.

Any person purchasing cream from a patron for consignment or re-sale for manufacturing purposes shall be deemed to be the agent for that purpose of any creamery which thereafter buys or receives such cream and the place at which such person carries on his cream business shall be a cream station and a branch of any such creamery within the meaning of this Act.

The provision as to discrimination is amended and includes discrimination between persons as well as between sections and localities and the penalty applies to such discriminations.

A provision giving the buyer permission to raise the price up to but not over that paid by any other buyer at any point irrespective of the cost of transportation has been repealed.

13.—The Public Utilities Act.

The Board is given power to hear any application on behalf of the Council of any municipality within which natural gas is distributed or supplied as a public utility and to investigate the question of the supply, cost and distribution of natural gas and to make a report thereon, to prescribe reasonable rules requiring the person conveying to or distributing natural gas within the municipality to augment the supply when in the judgment of the Board it is practicable to do so and to fix the price, or prices, at which natural gas shall be sold within the municipality.

14.—The Assignments Act.

This Act being Chapter 6 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1907, is hereby repealed. The Dominion Parliament having passed a Bankruptcy Act, The Assignments Act is no longer necessary.

15.—An Act to Amend the Municipal Districts Seed Grain Act.

(Passed by the present session of the Legislature) is amended as to section 6 thereof by adding after the words "nor the rights of a municipal district" where they occur in subsection 12 of section 11a, the words "nor the rights of any mortgagee as given by section 11 of this Act or section 8 of The Municipal District Relief Act."

16.—An Act to Amend the Domestic Animals Act.

(Passed by the present Session of the Legislature) is amended as to section 1 thereof by adding after the words "or a tenant at a rack rent of lands therein" where they occur in paragraph (e) the words "Or any person or corporation carrying on a business therein, who or which is either a taxpayer of the said municipality or a tenant at a rack rent of lands therein, and in either case carries on his or its business by means of bona fide officers or employees with a settled abode in such municipality."

17.—An Act to Amend the Stallion Enrolment Act.

(Passed by the present Session of the Legislature) is amended as to section 1 thereof by adding after the words "Fifth meridian" where they occur in section 4a thereof the words "from the northern boundary of township 29 to the northern boundary of townships 41, and by the fifth meridian from the Northern boundary of townships 41 to the North Saskatchewan River."

18.—The Alberta Election Act.

The provisions relating to deferred elections in the electoral districts of Peace River and Athabasca are struck out.

As often as it appears to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be expedient that an expression of opinion as to the desirability of amending any legislation or of introducing any new legislation relative to any subject matter whatsoever should be elicited from the electors of the Province, then the Lieutenant Governor in Council may give directions as to the holding of a general plebiscite of the said electors for the purpose of ascertaining the said opinion.

In giving such directions the Lieutenant Governor in Council may fix the question to be submitted to the electorate, the method of instituting the plebiscite, the forms of ballot to be used, the person or persons to conduct same and the general machinery for the taking of the plebiscite and generally may determine all matters preparatory to, consequent upon, ancillary to and connected with the same.

19.—An Act Respecting the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

The electoral districts of East Edmonton, West Edmonton, and South Edmonton shall hereafter constitute one electoral district to be called "Edmonton," which shall return five members, and the electoral districts of North Calgary, South Calgary and Centre Calgary shall hereafter constitute one electoral district to be called "Calgary," which shall return five members and the electoral district of Medicine Hat shall hereafter return two members.

A Legislative Counsel shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to prepare legislation, revise statutes and perform such other duties as the Attorney General or the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct.